THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 142. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

SANTA ANNA.

Stirring Address to the Mexican People—The Father of the Republic of Mexico Defines His Position—He Exhorts Mexicans of all Parties to Unite and Drive the Usurpers from the Country—Refutation of His Alleged Monarchical Proclivities—He Declares a Monarchy in Mexico to be an Impossibility—Jaurezand Ortega Advised to Shake Hands and Pitch into the Invaders—General Santa Anna Offers His Services to His Country—the Restoration of the Republic the Acme of His Ambition—Down with the Empire—God Save the Republic! Etc.

General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna to the Mexican People:—From time to time nations are tried by heaven in order to teach them that they should walk in the paths of reason, and to awaken in them noble sentiments of justice and of duty. The city of Numa reached the highest point in the scale of human greatness while right remained her guiding star, virtue her counsel, and union the shield and strength of her sons; but later, when these saving principles had become forgotten, the mistress of the universe became a slave, and was forced to learn the language of Attila and Alaric, in order to execute the orders of her masters. Such is the destiny of those nations that abuse the gifts and advantages with which Providence favors them.

History is full of great but sorrowful examples of this fact. A sad fate has fallen upon our beloved country. The silence inspired by tyranny and the despondency of our fellow-citizens have succeeded the joyous festivals of liberty. The most energetic and expressive words lack strength and meaning to depict the desolation of our fields and the mourning that fills our cities. Yet we will not despair. Mexico has within herself powerful elements to enable her to triumph over the evil and to even blot out her past record of misfortune. The heroic resistance of our compatriots confirms this hope, and we should not forget that "a people fighting for liberty and independence are invincible."

On casting a glance over the blood-stained plains of Mexico, it is a consoling thought that all our misfortunes have been useful for the present and fruitful in lessons for the future. Those misfortunes have developed and strengthened the national sentiment; and from the midst of the nation's ruins we have begun to build up a new and a moral country, under the impulse of our common participation in misfortune. There were Mexicans, it is true, but no nation. Now all our domestic hatreds have been concentrated into one common cry for vengeance on the invaders of the sacred soil left to us by our fathers. Yes, the nation does exist in the hearts of Mexicans, and great are the lessons which we have gathered from the field of errors and experience to guide us in forming the rule of our future conduct. Though having followed different routes we meet to-day at the same point, tired, it is true, but not overcome by our constant fighting.

Let us embrace one another at this critical moment of our existence; let us work in concert for our common cause, as we did in those glorious days when we broke to pieces the chains of the conquest; let the nation rise as one man; and the sceptre as well as the crown of Maximilian will fall and be buried in the depths of the seas. Our riches and prosperity in days gone by were the cause why our civic virtues, undermined by luxury and indolence, were disappearing from day to day; but adversity and poverty commence to develop again in the nation those same virtues which are the strength and glory of every people. Let us learn in the great school of misfortune to give their full value to those precious gifts of liberty and peace. Let every Mexican become a soldier of the republic, and after the victory has been won and the clash of arms has ceased, he will be a good citizen, skilled in defending the conquests made by his patriotism and having an interest in their preservation.

Although it is contrary to my character, and notwithstanding my natural repugnance to speak of myself, it is incumbent on me to do so on this occasion. Never, not even for a moment, have I ceased to be a Mexican, whatever may have been, at different times, my opinions regarding the system of government suitable to my country. Nor can I with justice be accused of self-will or egotism, for the motive of my actions has always been the happiness and prosperity of my native country. Providence has chosen that my history should be that of Mexico since 1821, when I figured as one of the leaders in the struggle for independence; and that heroic country should inscribe her name, with my aid, on the map of nations. I first proclaimed there the republic on the 2d of December, 1822, announcing hitherto unknown divinity, as the apostle did on the Areopagus; and so little prepared were the people for understanding and worshipping it worthily, that at various times the doubt assailed me whether I had accomplished my work. In the plan according to which a Mexican nationality was first organized, our independence had been brought about in connexion with the idea of constitutional monarchy.

This was, at that time, the faithful expression of a very general desire in Mexico of an aspiration that was not foreign to honorable motives. Besides, in the other sections of Spanish America the cry for independence had arisen, protesting against the intruding Government of Napoleon I, and swearing fealty to Ferdinand VII, son of the detroned monarch. It is well known that the bad policy of the mother country turned that sentiment into one in favor of complete emancipation, and that the genius of leaders like Bolivar and St. Martin did the rest. Many distinguished and patriotic Americans had their thoughts bent upon monarchy at the time of organizing the new Governments; and some of the Ministers sent to Europe carried with them instructions to negotiate on that basis. The idea of a Republic, however, prevailed, and Spanish America was divided and organized under that form; and the flag which covered her indomitable legions in a hundred battles was tri-colored.

This is not the proper place to treat of the armed European intervention, nor does it belong to me to speak now of that diplomatic combination, much less to write its history. Withal it is necessary to state that the Tripartite Intervention, as it was presented to us, differed totally from the manner in which it has been understood and carried out by a single one of the contracting parties. The intervention of three nations, each one powerful enough of itself to carry out any definitive resolution regarding Mexico, could not be considered as a combination to usurp our rights, since its co-operation was generally regarded as a neutral element, and as a means afforded to the Mexicans for putting aside partisan excesses so that they might be able to discuss, to reason, and come to an understanding as to the most adequate and convenient manner of constituting their form of government for the maintenance of their nationality, independence, and autonomy. But the original plan of the intervention having been broken up by France, and taking upon he self alone the initiative in the matter, there came a total change over what had appeared to be the means of arriving at a settlement; and from appearing as a mediator the foreigner changed himself into the arbiter of our destinies. It was necessary at all hazards to visit the theatre of events, in order to investigate the proceedings and attempts being made by the new interventionists.

With this conviction, and following the suggestions of old friends, I resolved to go to Vera Cruz. What took place on my arrival is known to all. General Bazaine rudely drove me from the Mexican territory, and I was obliged to re-embark shortly after my arrival. I bear no resentment on this account. I am rather glad that the outrage was committed, because it may have saved me from making certain compromises which circumstances might have imposed upon me, and because it opened my eyes regarding the intentions of the interventionists. Having been absent from Mexico since 1855, other agents took upon themselves to represent and direct public opinion, entirely free from my influence. It was others who were the guides of the allied invasion, who negotiated with the Archduke, and who finally escorted him to the capital. My antagonists say that I went thither in search of an elevated position near the Archduke. The truth is, that I went thither in order to look after the interests and liberties of my compatriots, and not to separate myself from the real interests of the people.

To what greater glory could I aspire? What more could he have given me who was styled Emperor? Open the history of Mexico, and it will be seen that all my ambition has been satisfied. Nothing could be of greater value in my eyes than the sash of General of Division, and the title of "well deserving of his country," with which, in 1829, on the banks of the Panuco, the people's gratitude rewarded my patriotic efforts in achieving the national independence. For no other honor have I more regard than for the wounds with which I am covered—memorials of our glorious struggles against powerful nations.

I have thus in no manner compromised myself with the empire. I belong entirely to the republic, and, in presence of the danger that menaces our country, the names of all parties disappear from my sight. I am not a conservative, nor am I a liberal. I am a Mexican.

It becomes me now to set forth the conduct which I have followed in my last administration, and that which has governed me since. In February, 1853, while I was living in a city of New Granada, I was called by my compatriots to exercise discretionary powers—a measure believed to be salutary in the midst of the nation's conflicts, divided as she was by hatreds and under the rule of anarchy. I was obliged not to hesitate. Duty, patriotism dictated my resolution. I flew at the call of my fellow-citizens, and in April of that year I assumed charge of the supreme direction of affairs. The power of Dictator is a tremendous one, but I accepted it with the consciousness of doing good, and with the determination to use prudently so formidable a trust. I felt in my heart enough patriotism not to go beyond the wishes of my fellow-citizens; sufficient love of glory not to render myself unworthy of its favors, and a profound respect for posterity not to render myself unworthy of its applause. Fortified with these convictions I undertook the struggle against the obstacles which the genius of discord was heaping up on the road to peace, to order, and to the progress of the nation.

Two years and four months did I bestow upon that task, with a vigorous energy and an unshakable resolution. Confidence on all sides was awakened, trade flourished, the arts sprung up, and the domestic as well as the foreign credit of the republic was re-established, as it were, by magic. I have the approval of my conscience; it tells me that I have done my duty. Supported by the whole nation, the acts of my administration received with respect; sustained by a splendid army, full of courage, disciplines, and attached to my person; and having in my hands the destinies of the people and army, which they had placed there themselves, what better chance could there be to revive in my favor the plan of Iguala? But, say what my adversaries will, I am a stranger to the ambition of vulgar souls; sentiments more elevated find a home in my soul, as well as higher aspirations.

In order to have worn the imperial diadem it would have sufficed for me to stretch forth my hand; but never has the royal purple dazzled my eyes; and it at any time I could have dreamed of it the bloody picture of Yturbide would have aroused me in time to fly from the seductive and treacherous delusion. Generals and even governors of departments awaited only my acquiescence in order to proclaim me Emperor on my birthday; but, faithful to my principles, I was obliged to use even threats in order to silence the proposals of those who thought it a personal honor to me and an advantage to the nation that I should wear the crown. In the midst of the diverse intestine convulsions minds were blinded by the extreme exaggerations of party, and despairing of being able to constitute ourselves in a stable manner, under a republican system, persons were not wanting to blame me publicly as the prompter or the originator of the interpretation that was given to the plan of Iguala after Yturbide's failure.

A few years afterwards, in Mexico as well as in other sections of Spanish America, a feeling of disappointment sprang up on witnessing the sad results produced by the trial given to our new institutions, and many men of well-disposed and of strict principles, became disabused to such an extent, that Generals Bustamente, Bravo, and Paredes, among us, and the illustrious San Martin, in South America, believed it to be their patriotic duty to advocate the establishment of a monarchy. There had been, on other occasions, attempts made to call a constituent assembly, in order to submit this retrograde step to its decision. Many worthy persons, during my last administration, wished to revive the same idea, and for this reason Senor Gutierrez de Estrada was authorized to have an understanding with the different Courts of Europe, and to inquire what were the ideas of foreign sovereigns on the subject before such a project should be undertaken. But the war which at that time absorbed the attention of Europe prevented said mission from having any result; hence the project was for the time abandoned.

From this exposition it follows that the document which has been presented as overwhelming and conclusive against me is, on the contrary, a source of satisfaction to me, as it shows forth an act of disinterestedness and self-denial on my part. As if to give greater force in my detriment to the publication alluded to, there have been likewise printed, with some alterations, certain letters which have been confided to the discretion of friends for circulation. I will not undertake to call such conduct by its proper name, but I may be allowed to ask whether, by any chance, the ideas contained in said letters brought the intervention to Mexico and seated Maximilian upon his throne? How can my supposed complicity in such acts be explained when contrasted with the action of the French authorities in driving me from Vera Cruz, after having forcibly made me sign a paper recognizing events that had already taken place? In what document of that time, public or private, did my name appear as an accomplice of the intervention? What favors have I received from the Archduke? His silence gave full sanction to the violence used against my person. My adversaries admit that they have failed to bring the matter home to me, and that their deductions with regard to the letters in question are not as tenable as has been maintained.

On the other hand, is it just to make me alone responsible for an idea which, in addition to the examples already cited, has occupied the attention of other thinking and patriotic men, who, while they erred in judgment, did not do so knowingly, but in perfect good faith? Bolivar, who indignantly spurned San Martin's views, became subsequently the advocate of the form of a republic called Bolivian, which has been denominated monarchical by a number of Liberals, and yet three or four years later many eminent Colombians favored the establishment of a constitutional monarchy in South America, and made certain diplomatic moves in the premises for the purpose of causing the new States to be ruled by European princes. Yturbide, the Liberator, was less disinterested as he derived personal advantages by his own interpretation of the sentiments upon which the Iguala plan was based. That error cost him his life; but his countrymen speedily discovered, after his death, the great services rendered by him to the nation, and how patriotic and generous were his imperial projects.

I refer to these facts as the most convincing record in the annals of Spanish America, and I ask, may I not also have erred in good faith, as well as so many other men of sound principles and recognized ability? Wherein is it criminal or unpardonable that I should have despaired, as many others have done, of our republic, and allowed a trial of a constitutional monarchy, established without my cooperation, and when the sceptre was not to be held by me?

Where is the Mexican who can refuse my services without incurring the opprobrium of history, or deny me the right to fight, and die, if necessary, in the defense of our desolate hearths? If it is desired to achieve a solid and enduring peace, is it right or just to turn the back upon an old soldier in the nation who only asks his countrymen for a spot of ground where he can stand and fight against the usurpers of our rights? Who is there that has sufficient authority to say to me—"Stand back! you are a Mexican, but you cannot be allowed to draw your sword as of yore, in defense of the country which gave you birth, and of the republic which you yourself founded?" Upon what principle, whether liberal or conservative, could such injustice be upheld? In the great struggle of our country, no element, however insignificant it may appear, that can be used to the advantage of the nation, can be considered useless. Further, I perceive, in view of the facts already stated, and of the events that have taken place in our country during the last five years, that the general tendency of the people is in favor of a republic, and that a monarchy is impossible in Mexico. In Spanish America, the throne is the forerunner of the scaffold. Any sentiment must not be made the criterion of the course of contemporary actors. It rests with history to give an impartial version; and I am certain that history will do me justice.

Stand together, my countrymen! Let us consign all such recriminations to oblivion, for they are detrimental to our country. I have given an explanation of my public acts, and in like manner I am ready to give any guarantees for my sincerity that may be required. Do not forget that domestic dissension, when the soil of our country is being profaned by foreign invaders, is equivalent to desertion in the face of the enemy, and that, although there is no military law whereby it can be punished, yet we must pass through the ordeal of inflexible and avenging posterity which will reward only self-denial, patriotism, and true magnanimity.

Juarez is a good patriot, and Ortega is a worthy son of Mexico. Why are they not united? Why augment, through their disunion, the afflictions of our fellow-citizens? I hope yet to see them friends. It is not for me to say who has a right to the Presidency, nor on whose side is the law; my object is to avenge the affront offered to our country by driving far from her midst the implacable tyrants that oppress her. Let all dissentions among our compatriots cease, and let all hatred be reserved for the foreign domination that covers us now with ignominy and shame. Juarez and Ortega should put an end to their resentments by a cordial embrace. Long and strenuously have the defenders of the republic struggled in Mexico; and, notwithstanding such great heroism, so firm a constancy, and so much sacrifice, the work is to-day no further advanced than it was in the beginning.

By reason of my antecedents, of my position in the Conservative party, and even of my long absence from the country, I believe myself to be the one called upon to reconcile all minds, setting the example of submission to the Constitutional Government, as I now sincerely do. Thus I perform a patriotic duty. I obey the impulses of my own heart, and I satisfy the desires of hundreds of Mexicans who have called me to action. It will not surprise me to find my conduct misconstrued, and base intentions attributed to me, inspired by egotism. I expect that already; I am prepared for all. But, I shall nevertheless feel for my country at the sight presented by some of my fellow-citizens rejecting all association with me in these solemn moments of our country's life. I shall have fears lest our past experience, and the warnings we have received, be of no avail in producing union.

Those who so oppose me will have given an eloquent explanation of our past misfortunes; but let them take note that I will never cowardly abandon the cause of the republic. Should my hopes be frustrated by unexpected events, or through the influence of bad passions, I shall have fulfilled my duty at all events, and the world can judge whether others have done theirs more faithfully than I have. My heart is young enough and my arm is strong enough to take part in the glorious struggle which is destined to achieve the second independence of Mexico. I feel that this is in accordance with my antecedents, my position, my years, and the glory which I desire for my name. I do not wish to give up the sole ambition that impels and rules me—namely, to drive our oppressors beyond the ocean, to re-establish the republic, and then withdraw to private life once more. No throne on earth could tempt me from that retirement, and I solemnly declare that on the day of victory I will demand no other reward.

Let us advance and unite the standards of our country, which have been torn by the hands of the usurpers. Let us set again on its sacred pedestal the statue of liberty, thrown down by the invaders. Let us give no rest to the tyrant who oppresses us. He has changed our vast plains into terrible deserts, where the tones of our brethren, immolated on the altar of duty, or victims to the hired assassins of an empire, lie bleaching. He ruins the nation's exchequer, and makes monetary contracts abroad that are unwarrantable, believing that it will be easy for him to throw their weight upon the shoulders of our martyred people. The Austrian Prince has spread a veil of mourning over the glory of our annals, and in place of the prosperity which he promised he has loaded us with misfortune, and covered us with contempt and ignominy. Thousands of widows and orphans cry out for vengeance. Let us avenge them, compatriots! Union and fraternity be among us until we accomplish this!

It is now time, Mexicans, to forget forever our past dissensions, and to make a strenuous effort, at once terrible and simultaneous, against our common enemy. The tremendous onslaughts of our indomitable soldiers will bring the revelle of liberty, joy to the hearts of mothers, and rejoicing to our country. Heaven grant that the contentment which I foreshadow be not disturbed by new fratricidal dissensions! Union shall be my watchword before the fight. Union again after our victory.

God alone is infallible, and it would be a monstrous presumption on my part were I to set myself up, as free from error during my long public career; but, with my hand on my heart, I can say that never has my will been an accomplice in my faults, but rather the impotence of human nature to accomplish good in the absolute.

Trust to the sincerity of my words and intentions. I cannot, I should not, nor will I close the book of my life with a falsehood. I only seek for my tomb a new laurel tree, whose shadow shall cover it in the midst of peace.

Let us hasten the hour of our nation's triumph. Confide in my words, and be ready.

Down with the empire! Long live the republic!

A. L. DE SANTA ANNA.

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., June 5, 1866.

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO DRESS.

Mrs. Dr. Major Walker Before the Commissioners of Police—Trial of Officer Pickett for Arresting the Major—Speech of the Complainant—A Lecture on Dress—Why the Female Major Dislikes the Predominant Fashions—Instruction to the Police—Supposed Women in Pantaloons to be Let Alone Hereafter, Etc.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. Dr. Mary E. Walker, who gained some celebrity in the recent war for the Union, as a surgeon and nurse in the army, appeared before the Police Commissioners, in pursuance of a complaint filed by her against Police Officer Pickett, for making her arrest without legal cause. The complainant came into court wearing a style of dress which has received, at dress conventions and in water-cure circles, the title of the "American costume;" and is also called the "Bloomer" dress.

The suit was of fine black broadcloth, and consisted of a dress or gown gathered at the waist in the manner of ordinary dresses, and a skirt reaching thence a little below the knees. Under this was worn pantaloons of the same material, loosely fitting the limbs, and open at the feet as in the male attire. The whole appearance of the dress was very suggestive of convenience, ease of motion, and personal neatness. The wearer had the air of a lady, with perhaps a slight tinge of (feminine?) smartness and equality.

Quite a collection of people, interested and by chance attendant, were present. After disposing of some previous cases which had been before the Board, Mrs. Walker came forward at the request of Commissioner Acton, and said:—

I am stopping in New York for a few weeks, but do not reside here. I have worn this style of dress for a good many years. Some seven or eight years ago was my first appearance in New York with it; I then went over a great part of the city, and was always treated with the greatest respect by all the policemen, they always giving me information which I desired, and aiding me in every way. I have been here several times since. Four years ago I spent a number of weeks here; and four or five other ladies wearing the same style of dress were with me at the same time. We went over nearly all the streets of the city, at different times, unmolested and assisted by the police, as before. I have been here every year since. There were a number of lady students here dressed in this style, whom I knew; and some of the costumes were even four or five inches shorter than my own. The reasons of our wearing dresses of this style were these:—Long dresses were so very uncomfortable and inconvenient that it was impossible to go up and down stairs without wiping the filth from the stairs. In the streets our clothes became so filthy, in consequence of their length, that they had to be changed every time we went out; and not only this, but we deemed it impossible to wear hoops in the street, when the wind blew, and avoid exposing the limbs. In the United States a great many ladies have worn this style for the same reasons. We have had conventions, where we have discussed this subject, and it numbers gives a cause respectability, this certainly is so. Aside from the inconvenience of the other dress, and its immodesty—we could not go up into Bunker Hill Monument or the dome of the Capitol with it—we wear it for its healthfulness. I am a physician. I graduated in 1855, and have been engaged since, in civil practice before the war commenced, and in the United States service after wards. Have met a large number of the first men and the most refined ladies in the land, who have received me into their society and treated me with respect. I have been at the President's reception many times, and have dined with officers of the Government and their wives repeatedly. During the past winter, I have boarded at a house where two Generals and their wives boarded, and members of Congress, and have received all the attention that ladies receive. I wish it understood that I wear this style of dress from the highest, the purest, and the noblest principle, and I believe that if there is anything that a woman receives from Heaven, it is the right to protect herself morally; and with the present style of dress, there are circumstances where she cannot do it. Within my professional knowledge there have been cases brought to my notice, where, if ladies could have had it in honor to be dressed in this style, their moral reputations would have been saved. Not three weeks since the widow of an attorney, a man of reputation and of honor, and she one of the most reputable ladies that the country affords, is to-day so impaired in health by her efforts to save her reputation in the present style of dress that she is scarcely able to sit up in bed. She succeeded, but it was by giving up her style of dress. And I say that, in this republican country, if a woman has not the right to dress in such a way that she can protect herself morally, as long as she has not so much physical strength as man, every effort should be used for her protection. This country is not so filled with morality that any woman who tries to live a high and noble life should be compelled by a couple of policemen to put on the long dress and live just as they say she should live. There is another point with the present style of dress, with hoops and long skirts there is a weight on the person.

Mr. Spencer—I would like to know what this has to do with this case?

Commissioner Acton—Let her state her position if she desires.

Mrs. Walker—With this cumbersome style of dress, the weight and the swaying motion oppresses the chest and viscera of the person, rendering it impossible to cure certain diseases to which woman is subject. I desire to produce as witnesses on this point several surgeons.

Commissioner Acton—All we want to know is to prove the conduct of our officers.

Mrs. Walker—I only want to know if I am to be allowed to protect myself. (Laughter.) I had been on Broadway, and a number of streets, on the day of the affair, and only went on Canal street, and entered a ladies' millinery store; was looking at some hats; as I went to go out, there was a crowd before the door; I spoke to one of the ladies, fearing that perhaps it would annoy them, and I would go out; she said, "No, I am not going to have my customer treated in this way; I will call a policeman." The street was full of people; as they came along, one stopped and another stopped; she looked at my medal, given me for "meritorious services during the war;" I remained upon her invitation, and she called a policeman; two policemen came; they rather smiled at the appearance of my dress; Officer Pickett said:—"Do you belong over to Leight street?" I said, "I stop there sometimes;" the lady said:—"This is Dr. Walker, who has been in the Union service," touching the medal at the same time to call his attention to it; there seemed to come a frown on his face immediately; I could not tell why; I told the lady I would go; "Yes," said the policeman, "you will go with me;" said I "I will go alone;" I went out, and he came out with me; said I, "I can go alone, this crowd will not hurt me;" there had not one of the crowd said a single word; they simply looked at me; I had never seen a band of music arrested for attracting attention in the streets, and could not see why he should me; but he said, authoritatively, "You go along with me;" when we got to the last street, before crossing it to the station house, I turned to go alone; he turned around and ordered me to go with him; after I got to the police station, the sergeant came out and they appeared to have some conversation; the sergeant passed behind the desk, and asked me what my name was; I refused at first to tell him, because I thought it was none of their business; he again demanded my name, and gave me to understand that I should be locked up if I did not give it to him; I told him; I asked him to look at my medal, which I desired him so to be assured of my name; he would not come and look at it, and I went up to the desk, and, in order to have him see it, I stood up on a little raised place there; I took down his number; said he, "Madam, can you read and write?" said I, "I don't know a letter of the alphabet," because he spoke to me in such an insulting manner.

Commissioner—Was that true?

Dr. Walker—It was ironical.

Commissioner Acton—In a Pickwickian sense, I suppose. (Laughter.)

Dr. Walker—Said he, "This woman is dressed in man's clothes." I was very tired from walking—

Mr. Spencer, counsel for defendant—You are a (W)alker. (Smiles.)

Dr. Walker—I asked to sit down, and looked around the room for a chair; none was offered me. In the corner was a heavy chair; I went and got it, and dragged it out myself, and sat down—that policeman standing right there, with all his gallantry. (Laughter.) I don't care much about gallantry, though, but I do like justice. When I was a prisoner he might have had the decency to offer me a seat. I waited there about half an hour, waiting for the sergeant to come out, and when he did so he went to examining another woman. I remarked that I would like to get away as soon as possible. He finally said to the policeman, "See her out through the crowd." Said I, "I don't wish you to see me through the crowd; when I wish the protection of a policeman, I will ask an intelligent one. Good day," and walked out through the crowd, and had no trouble in getting home. I afterwards went down to the *Times'* office, and a man came in, whom I recognized as having seen at the police station, and I think I have seen him here to-day. He came up to me and said, "As a friend, I advise you to go home; if you don't there are persons around here that will have you arrested." I asked for the local reporter. They told me to go up stairs. I got up part way to the office, when this same fellow—

Commissioner Acton (comically)—"Gentleman," you mean?

Mrs. Walker—No, *fellow*," said, "You have got to go with me; I arrest you." I asked him for his authority, as he wore no badge or uniform whatever. While he was tumbling in his pockets I showed my *Walker* powers (laughter) and ran down stairs into the counting-room, and told them of my adventure.

Commissioner Acton—Did this officer treat you in any way ungentlemanly in going to the Station House?

Mrs. Walker—No, only when I complained of being tired on the way; there were street cars in that street, and I think he might have let me go on the car.

Commissioner Acton—But that would have involved him to the extent of your fare.

Mrs. Walker—But I would rather have paid my own and his too. (Merriment.) The policeman said there were about 300 persons in front of the millinery store when I was arrested. I thought there were not half that number, but the streets were full. It was just after the balloon ascension, and the streets were unusually full. He was not in the least uncivil or anything of that kind.

Counsel for plaintiff—I think you have the facts. I wish to state that she was arrested afterwards by another policeman and brought up before Justice Mansfield.

By Mr. Spencer—Q. Did you hear any cries through the crowd, such as "Bring out that woman in man's clothes?" A. No, sir.

Q. What did the lady ask the policeman to do? A. To disperse the crowd; and instead of dispersing the crowd this policeman took me to the station house.

The complainant was then asked by Mr. Acton to be seated.

Mrs. Walker—"Thank you, sir." (Laughter.)

Mr. Spencer, counsel for the defendant, then opened for his client by laying down the postulate as a rule of law, that it was a mistake to suppose that a woman could dress as she pleases; that the wearing of men's clothing by women was an offense; and should a woman dress in such a manner as to attract a crowd, and cause a public excitement, she should be arrested by a policeman.

Mr. Acton—You don't pretend to say that there is any law against that lady's dressing as she is now?

Mr. Spencer—With courtesy to her, I do; and I say that if that or any other lady dressed in such a manner in public it is a misdemeanor by law.

Sergeant Scofield was called. He was at the station house when Mrs. Walker was brought there; sat at the desk, and did not go into the other room; a prisoner was brought in before Mrs. Walker came, and he had to attend first to that case, as was his custom; she refused to give her name; he told her she had better give it; the officer made no complaint against her, but simply stated that there was a large crowd there, and he could not get away the crowd, and so he took her away to protect her; a large crowd followed them to the station house.

Q. Did you make any abusive or impudent remark to her? A. About all the abusive remark I made was in trying to get her name; she was impudent; did not recollect the officer saying "there was a woman dressed in man's clothes."

Dr. Dalton was called by the defense, but upon his stating that he knew nothing of the facts in this case, was discharged. No witnesses on the complainant's character or history were desired.

Mr. Spencer then summed up for the defendant, repeating the statements he made at the opening, and expressed a great dread of "strong-minded women." (Suggestion, that the next forensic effort of the learned counsel be embodied in a tilt against hoops, or an endeavor to prove a balloon ascension a misdemeanor because it draws a crowd.)

The counsel for Mrs. Dr. Walker then offered in evidence endorsements of his client by President Johnson and several other eminent personages, but it was rejected as unnecessary.

Commissioner Acton—As I understand the case, the lady was taken to the station house to protect her from the crowd. No complaint was made against her. I consider, madam, that you have as good a right to wear the clothing as I have to wear mine, and he has no more right to arrest you for it than he has me. Until you were creating a disturbance, and there was a mob gathered there, he would be justified in removing you. He was fearful you would be insulted.

Mrs. Walker—Why didn't he let me go my own way?

Mr. Acton—Because he knew the mob would follow you on the street and hoot after you.

Mrs. Walker—There was a street car I could have stepped into.

Mr. Acton—You are smarter than most ladies in the city of New York. I would have had no hesitation in letting you go your own way—you could fight your own way—but he thought you a weak woman needing protection. (To the policeman.) Let her go, she can take care of herself. Never arrest her again! (Loud laughter.)

And so the case ended.—*New York World.*

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, June 14.

Postal.

According to the new postal law, just approved by the President, prepaid and free letters are to be forwarded at the request of the party addressed, from one postoffice to another, without additional postage charge; and returned dead letters are to be restored to the writers free of postage.

The French Withdrawal from Mexico.

Secretary Seward will send, to-morrow or the next day, to the Senate such information as will show that Napoleon is retiring from Mexico in good faith.

The Pacific Road.

Telegrams from Omaha City report one hundred and five miles of the Pacific Railroad completed on the 8th instant, and one and a half miles of track were laid down on the 9th. Nine thousand feet of track were laid down by a single gang of men. This, probably, is the fastest track-laying and railroad building in the country, and indicates an early completion of the road.

Soldiers' Appointments.

Generals Burbridge and Brisbin are here, endeavoring to obtain appointments for soldiers who were maimed during the late war.

Pardoned.

Upon the recommendation of Senator Pomeroy, who made a personal application to the President for the pardon of Lewis M. Coxsetta, a privateersman during the late war, the latter has received the desired Executive clemency. This is the first and only case of any officer of that condition having been pardoned by the President.

The President yesterday, on the application of Admiral Shubrick, United States Navy, Governor J. Madison Wells, of Louisana, and others, directed a warrant of pardon to be issued to Lawrence Rousseau, of New Orleans, Louisiana, for the part taken by him in the late Revel service. Mr. Rousseau once occupied the eminent position of a Commodore in the United States Navy.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Presbyterian Church Troubles—Death of a Railroad President, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, June 14.—The congregation of Dr. Bullock's Franklin Street Presbyterian Church voted last night by a large majority to sustain him in withdrawing from the Old School regulations. Seventeen members protested, and claim the church property as subject to the control of the Old School side. There is no doubt that most of the Presbyterian churches here will unite in forming an Independent Church South.

Robert M. Magraw, formerly President of the Northern Central Railroad, died of paralysis in New York recently; and John L. Wilson has been appointed Master of Transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, vice W. P. Smith, resigned, to take the Collectorship of Internal Revenue, Third Maryland District.

A Fight in a Railroad Train Between Fenians.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 14.—Three car loads of Fenians got into a fight on a milk train on the Hudson River Railroad, last night, between Catskill station and Germantown. One of the number was thrown from a car window while the train was in motion. At Tivoli the roughs entered a hotel, helping themselves freely and paying for nothing.

At Rhinebeck on of the party was put off the train and injured in a terrible manner, his entrails hanging out. When the train passed through this station nearly all the roughs were asleep and quiet prevailed.

From Jamaica.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.—Advices from Kingston report that a grand emancipation celebration was recently had by the negroes of Jamaica. The orator of the day said that emancipation was good for them only during health and prosperity; that in sickness and adversity the negroes used to be cared for by their masters.

A political revolution was reported in Spanish Honduras, but the British colony was quiet and prosperous.

From New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 14.—Lyman W. Cutler was to-day elected by the Legislature to the office of State Comptroller, vice Battelle, resigned.

A colored man named George Knight, a freedman, was murdered last night by unknown parties.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Cotton is very dull but nominally unchanged. Flour dull; Common, 5@10c. lower; sales of 5000 bbls. State, $6 60@9 50; Ohio, $8 60@13 75; and Western, $6 60@9 40; Southern heavy, sales of 300 bbls. at $10 30@17; Canadian 5@10c. lower; sales of 300 bbls. at $8 65@13 50. Prime Wheat firmer; common grades are dull and declining; sales of 15,000 bushels new No 1 Milwaukee at $2 18@2 25. Corn is active and 2c higher; sales of 85,000 bushels at 85@86½ cents. Beef quiet. Pork steady at $31 50@31 62½ for Mess. Lard unchanged at 19@19½c. Whisky dull at $2 26.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—Flour and Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn dull at 65@75c. Oats unchanged. Bacon stiff at 20@20½c. for clear sides; 15c. for shoulders and 23@24c for sugar-cured hams. Lard firm at 21½@23c. Whisky dull, at 22@23c.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.—Cotton firm. Sales 900 bales at 38@39c. for Middlings. Sterling Exchange 156@158. Freights on cotton to New York 7c.; to Liverpool, ½d.; to Havre 1c. Exchange on New York, ½@¾ per cent. premium.

Probable Loss of a Noted Clipper.

We regret to say that the most painful anxiety is felt by her New York owners for the safety of the large clipper ship *Monarch of the Seas*, now about forty days overdue from Liverpool. She sailed from that port on the 20th or 22d of March *with over seven hundred emigrant passengers*, and an assorted cargo. Other vessels sailing about the same time for New York arrived here in 35 or 40 days. It was supposed last week that she had become dismasted, and put into Fayal, Island of Madeira, for repairs; but advices from that port to the 14th of May make no mention of her.—*N. Y. Times, to-day.*

FROM THE PACIFIC.

The Oregon Election Doubtful—Democratic Triumph in Washington Territory—Later News from Vancouver's Island, Auckland, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—Arrived, steamer *Sierra Nevada*, from the Columbia river, with $286,000 in treasure.

The result of the Oregon election is in doubt. Both parties claim the State by about one hundred majority.

The result of the election in Washington Territory shows large Democratic gains. The entire Democratic ticket in nine counties has been elected, and it is believed has also been carried in four other counties.

The 14th Regiment of Infantry, stationed at Vancouver, has been ordered to Arizona immediately.

Arrived, steamer *Constitution*, from Panama, with New York dates of the 21st ult.

Victoria (Vancouver's Island) despatches say that the Fenian news from Canada created much excitement. Two men-of-war and two gunboats had received orders to cruise off the harbor.

Admiral Denman had arrived at Esquimault on the frigate *Sutlej*.

New Zealand advices state that four of the murderers of the missionaries at Valkner have been condemned to death.

Sixteen of the murderers of the crew of the *Kate* were condemned to death as principals, and nine as accessories.

A terrible gale and flood had visited Auckland on the 1st of April, which sunk nine vessels in the harbor. The damage amounts to £20,000.

Arrived, ship *Lookout*, from New York.

Stocks are irregular. Ophir, $312; Imperial, $108; Savage, $925; Alpha, $300; Yellow Jacket, $640; Belcher, $175; Chollar Potosi, $195; legal tenders, 73.

Fatal Accident.

LOUISVILLE, June 13.—Professor E. W. Gunter, organist at St. Paul's Church, was thrown from a rockaway to-day, breaking his neck, and dying instantly. His family, who were in the same vehicle, were uninjured.

THE CHOLERA.

A Fatal Case in New York—The Disease at Quarantine.

The indications of an approaching epidemic, for which the Board of Health prepared itself some time since, with the extraordinary power granted by the proclamation of impending pestilence, issued by them and Governor Fenton jointly, are becoming daily more and more apparent. The scattering cases of cholera that occurred last week seem likely to be repeated during the present week, as harbingers of those that will follow, unless a rigid quarantine and the most thorough cleansing rob the disease of its virulence and its victims.

As the season progresses and the heated term draws near, cases such as those already reported will naturally occur more frequently; and as every one demands immediate attention from the Board of Health, under whose direction disinfection must take place in many instances, if at all, it is more than probable that body will take such measures as will keep one of its employes or officers on duty during those hours in which the office has heretofore been closed, so that its aid will be as readily available during the night and Sunday as at any other time. At all events, this would be a wise precaution, and one that would undoubtedly have a beneficial result in the event of an epidemic.

CHOLERA IN THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.

The disease has found a victim in the residence of one of our best citizens, and in the cleanliest and most salubrious part of the city. The origin of this case is somewhat hidden, but the circumstances, so far as they are now known, seem to be as follows:—Sarah Kelly, a servant in a family residing in the south side of Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, last Sunday visited her sister, living in Willett street, where she remained until 9 o'clock P. M., in the mean time eating indiscreetly. On Monday morning she was attacked with a painless diarrhea, which passed through the regular stages to uncontrolled rice-water or albuminous discharges, muscular cramps, and collapse. The patient had the best of medical treatment, but only survived the attack thirty-six hours, dying on Tuesday night.

The house in which she died is said to be a model of cleanliness and hygienic care, so that the cause of the disease must be sought in some other place. The residence of her sister, in Willett street, is in one of those overcrowded districts so numerous east of Fifth avenue, and is surrounded by all the accumulations of filth which are almost inevitable where families are huddled together in tenant-houses. People so situated become accustomed to breathing a vitiated atmosphere, which would soon sicken those accustomed to more healthful localities and better air. Whether she contracted the disease during her Sunday afternoon visit, and through her indiscretion in eating, cannot be known. That she died of the Asiatic cholera, however, cannot be doubted.

Some other cases of incipient cholera were also reported yesterday afternoon, but they were not sufficiently well defined last evening to warrant us in giving the names of the patients, or the location of their homes.

THE CHOLERA AT QUARANTINE.

Dr.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Raid on the Bureau.

From the Tribune.

We yesterday printed a report of the President's Bureau Inspectors, Messrs. Steedman and Fullerton, covering the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Although we give this to our readers as a matter of news, we do not conceal our opinion that the furnishing of such a report to the press for publication is a gross impropriety, and an inexcusable injury to the officers whom it assails. The inquisition of Generals Steedman and Fullerton might be proper enough, had the President in good faith desired to inform himself concerning the Bureau. In that case their report would have been confidential, like the proceedings of a Grand Jury, and would have been submitted to the President for his private information. Matters of hearsay might have been embodied in such a report, and if Mr. Johnson had deemed them grave enough, he could have ordered a court of inquiry, before which the officers accused would have been heard in their own defense.

If they had been found guilty, they would have been punished, and their disgrace have been published to the world. But in this case two officers are sent on a spy mission, one of whom is a prominent supporter of that Presidential policy which assumes that the Bureau is a nuisance, and the other of whom proved himself in Louisiana a bitter enemy of the Bureau and of the freedmen. If there were any doubt about it otherwise, the purpose of their expedition might be accurately inferred from the character of the agents. In pursuance of that object, the peripatetic inspectors of Mr. Johnson collect tattle of all sorts from half-reconstructed Rebels, with whom they associate so exclusively that, as a recent despatch informed us, it was with great difficulty that any Union man could get a hearing from them.

To preserve an appearance of impartiality, they convene meetings of the freedmen, whose opinions and evidence are ignored in their reports. Into these reports they crowd the slanders, the misstatements, the prejudiced versions of facts, the wilful lies, which enemies of the Bureau are only too happy to supply. No opportunity is offered for meeting these charges, or if any form of investigation is gone through, it is a form only. Then this mass of scandal is sent North in two batches, one official report to the President, and one unofficial to the New York *Herald;* and there seems to be a race between these two authorities to see which shall first get his account before the public. We need only refer to the report from North Carolina, and to that which we yesterday printed as evidence of the accuracy of this picture.

The North Carolina report has been so riddled and sifted, and the answer of Gen. Whittlesey to his accusers was so complete, that the Bureau which it was meant to annihilate stands higher than ever in public opinion. The President made a mistake in selecting his instruments. They are perfectly willing to do the work expected of them, but they have made the mistake of exhibiting their willingness too openly. They lack ability to play the *role* assigned them. We may suggest to this firm, that in preparing their next report for the press, they should endeavor to disguise, if possible, their hatred to the Bureau. They would have done much better had they affected an interest in its prosperity, and assumed an air of regret over such short comings as their duty required them to expose.

In future, they should strive to conceal their eagerness to find fault, and their exultation over every petty peccadillo they succeed in unearthing. If they are unable to wear such a mask, perhaps their next best resourse would be to avow frankly that they were sent South to prepare an indictment against the Bureau, and that they appear at the bar as prosecuting officers instead of sitting on the bench as judges. If they would avow this, the public would understand the situation more precisely.

We do not intend to examine the present report in detail, though it would be easy to point out its inconsistencies, and to comment on the animosity it everywhere displays towards the true friends of the freedmen. We leave all that to the officers whom it attacks, and we are content to leave the report as it stands to the judgment of its readers. They will observe in this, as in the other reports from the same source, that every officer who has consulted the interests of the freedmen is denounced, while every officer who has exhibited his devotion to the interests of the Rebels is applauded. These Presidential messengers exhaust their ingenuity in sneers and inuendoes against General Saxton, whose name is reverenced by the freedmen of South Carolina next to that of Abraham Lincoln. General Saxton spent about four years on the Sea Islands. Messrs. Steedman and Fullerton, we believe, spent about four days.

From their observations during that period, they undertake to pass judgment on the long career of an officer whose fidelity to the freedmen under his charge no enemy ever ventured to assail, and whose only fault has been that he refused to acquiesce in a policy that would abandon to the hostility and oppression of their old masters those whom the Government stood pledged to protect. When the Government forgot its faith, General Saxton could not forget his, and was removed to make way for a more pliant tool. It was inevitable that such a man should be attacked by these inspectors. They were sent in order that such men as he might be made odious. It was equally inevitable that General Tilson should be praised. That officer has won his title to approbation by abolishing the Freedmen's Courts in Georgia, conciliating the planters, prohibiting the colored women of Augusta to strew flowers on the graves of Union soldiers, and suppressing *The Loyal Georgian*, a journal published by the freedmen. He is almost the only Bureau officer whose conduct receives the unqualified commendation of Generals Steedman and Fullerton.

The European Crisis—The Emperor Napoleon's Declaration.

From the Times.

Some English journals profess to doubt the authenticity of the Emperor Napoleon's reply to Earl Cowley's effort at mediation in the German question, which we printed on Tuesday, and they may be right in so doing. They cannot, however, feel other than persuaded that, whether the reply was uttered or not, its tone and spirit are precisely what the policy of the Emperor, so far as it can be predicated, would have led us to expect. England has, for several years, shown a disposition studiously to avoid complications which might lead to war with any other power. Her course on the Danish question was very marked in its illustration of this policy. She evidently thought then, or her Government thought, that her mission as peacemaker extended no further than that of remonstrance. She believed when that Lord Palmerston's theory of a controlling European public opinion was not only possible, but right. It was the same before the Austro-Italian war of 1859. And on both occasions events proved the theory to be fallacious.

In 1859 the Italian war came to a sudden termination, partly because of the threatened intervention, chiefly of England, and in a secondary position, of Prussia. Since that event there has been another war—that for the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein. Here, too, England remonstrated, and brought to bear all the moral force of her orators and her press. But the contest went on, nevertheless. The remonstrance was unheeded—the moral force was reckoned as of no account. Would it be surprising if the Emperor, setting the two circumstances side by side, has concluded that, just as the English sympathy with the Danes ended in mere figures of speech, the Italian intervention really meant no more, and that a new campaign in the interest of Italy may be inaugurated with perfect impunity? The statement of the Vienna journals that Napoleon has said—

"In the year 1859 and 1864 England opposed my proposals in reference to the settlement of the Venetian and Schleswig-Holstein questions. Now England wants peace. I also desire peace; but as the most favorable opportunities have been frittered away, and as the conflicting interests have been permitted to reach a point at which they must clash, I can no longer assume the responsibility of events"—

may be a mistaken one, but if so, it is based upon a true estimate of the strictest probabilities.

There is little doubt that, impressive as have been the assurances of a perfect *entente cordiale* between the present Governments of England and France, those assurances have been called forth rather more by the respect which exists between possible combatants and actual rivals than by the mutual affection of two neighboring peoples. The declared policy of the one in favor of peace at almost any price must stimulate the other to act with impunity in matters of general European interest. The interest felt by Napoleon in the future of Italy is the one which is of all others most powerful over his actions. It is for Italy that he has diplomatized, and for which a French army was launched against Austria.

This protecting love for an ancient people, whose history is full of suggestiveness to such lovers of antique models as the author of the "Life of Cæsar," may have a double origin. It perhaps has its foundation in the early dreams of the prisoner of Ham of republics where a Presidency should not only wield an autocratic power, but which should be guardian of the national faith and the national culture. The restoration of Italy to something like its ancient glories is no new conception of enthusiastic minds; and that the mind of Napoleon has an intensely strong, though concealed, enthusiasm, is well known; nor is the establishment of France as the ruling Catholic power of the world a new idea with Frenchmen. Nor are the ideas of a protectorate of the Roman Catholic Church, and a simultaneous raising of Italy to the position of a first-class power and strenuous ally of France, so utopian as may appear at first sight.

Suppo-ing, we say only supposing, these views to be just, as indicating the possible aims of the Emperor Napoleon, it is possible that the reported reply to Earl Cowley indicates at once a resolve, and a conviction that that resolve can now be carried into execution! The position of England is neutral, whatever comes of it, says he in effect. She has, he affirms, deliberately chosen before to close her eyes to wrong-doing, and has no right now to interfere in a new crisis. He accepts the situation with perfect equanimity. He, too, will not interfere—that is to say, he will act in whatever manner it seems to him best to act. Thus, with in one hand a menace, and in the other a plea of justification, he is supposed to appeal alike to the sword and the opinion of the world.

And yet there is high authority for the opinion that Napoleon will not go to war just at present, nor sanction a war for Italian unity, so as to leave England in the enviable position of a neutral.

The Action of Congress and the Singular Combination of Bondsmen for Jeff. Davis.

From the Herald.

We notice that the radicals in Congress have at last concluded to assume the responsibility for retaining Jeff. Davis in prison. The pressure became very strong in favor of his release on bail, and, fearing that the President would yield, they hurried through a resolution opposing it, and declaring that he should be held in custody and tried according to law. What law? He cannot be tried by court-martial, and if courts refuse to try him now, how do the radicals propose to try him? Would it not be much better to admit him to bail until the question how he is to be tried is settled?

A number of New Yorkers are now at the national capital offering their services in this line, and it is said that several Baltimoreans visited Richmond at the opening of Judge Underwood's court for the express purpose of becoming sureties on Jeff.'s bail bonds. Strange as it may seem, among those from this city who are anxious for this honor is Horace Greeley. This is a very good and generous thing on the part of our neighbor. It shows that, whatever his enemies may say about him, he at least has a large heart and is not afraid to be magnanimous. As to the other gentlemen, it makes but little difference who they are or what the motives may be that prompt them to offer themselves as bondsmen. Greeley's name is sufficient for the Government, and his application should be accepted at once, and Davis be permitted to run at large.

It will no doubt somewhat surprise those rural radicals who have been in the habit of swearing by Greeley to learn that he has offered to be one of Davis' bondsmen. It is so different from the general impression of his character that we do not wonder that the bare mention of the fact has created considerable surprise. It is more in Weed's line than that of Greeley; but there is no five per cent. commission to be made by giving bail in this case. Weed, therefore, fails to come forward and leaves the field open to Greeley, who never considers those five per cent. profits, but is actuated solely by principle. No person will dispute the fact that Greeley, above all others, is the right person to go bail for Jeff. He advocated the right of secession when the Rebellion commenced, and no doubt had some influence in deciding the course of Davis when he withdrew from the United States Senate. It is therefore appropriate, now that the ex-Confederate chief is in trouble, that Greeley should come to his rescue; and we trust that the Administration will act without any further delay, and give Jeff. his liberty. Greeley will be responsible for all the harm that he will do.

But the moment he obtains his liberty there is another serious question which Greeley will have to arrange—Jeff. Davis is financially and politically a bankrupt. He has nothing to support himself and family. While he remains at Fortress Monroe Uncle Sam feeds and clothes him, but the moment that he is released on bail he will be obliged to provide for the daily necessaries of life in some other way. Here the kind-hearted Greeley can also be of service. When he was trying to negotiate peace with Sanders and other Rebel commissioners at Niagara Falls, Greeley was willing to pay the South for all their negroes. Now let him apply to the Reconstruction Committee for an appropriation for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of carrying out this principle as far as Jeff. Davis is concerned. His negroes have all been set free and his plantation confiscated, and if Greeley can only prevail upon his radical friends in Congress to adopt this idea, Jeff. will be well provided for during the remainder of his life, and have sufficient to pay his lawyers to defend him, if he ever comes to trial, and still have something left for his family. If this cannot be accomplished, then let Greeley charter a vessel and send him to the coast of Africa and there take on a cargo of negroes, which he can take to South America and sell at a good price. This, it is true, is reviving the slave trade, but only in an exceptional case, and after all it will not violate the principles of the radicals, who are now, through their New England agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, re-establishing slavery in the South.

President Lincoln on the Right of the Southern States to Representation

From the World.

"What signifies it what a dead President did or did not think?" It signifies much, in several respects, but chiefly as exonerating President Johnson from the charge of infidelity to the party that elected him. It may be said that the reconstruction question was not thought of in the Presidential election. But it was thought of, and was lifted into great prominence by a remarkable manifesto which appeared early in the canvass. We refer to the vigorous invective against Mr. Lincoln, published soon after the adjournment of Congress in 1864, and signed by Senator Wade and Henry Winter Davis, the former Chairman of the Senate and the latter of the House Committee on the rebellious States. Congress had passed a reconstruction bill, and, adjourning immediately, gave the President no opportunity to veto it. He therefore took the unusual course of publishing a proclamation setting forth the reasons why he could not approve the bill.

The tenor of that proclamation shows that Mr. Lincoln entertained views of reconstruction nearly identical with those held by President Johnson; and the aforesaid manifesto in defense of the vetoed bill anticipates most of the arguments embodied in the recent report of the Reconstruction Committee.

An issue was thus raised between the President and Congress, in the Presidential election of 1864, almost identical with that which exists between Congress and President Johnson. It was decided in favor of Mr. Lincoln by his triumphant election; and Mr. Johnson, being on the same ticket, may claim that his present policy was sanctioned in advance by the party that elected him. The Wade-Davis manifesto wound up as follows:—

But he (President Lincoln) must understand that our support is of a cause, and not of a man; that the authority of Congress is paramount, and must be respected; that the whole body of the Union men of Congress will not submit to be impeached by him of rash and unconstitutional legislation, and if he wishes our support he must confine himself to his executive duties—to obey and execute, and not make the law—to suppress by arms armed Rebellion, and leave political reorganization to Congress.

If the supporters of the Government fail to insist on this, they become responsible for the usurpations which they fail to rebuke, and are justly liable to the indignation of the people, whose rights and security, committed to their keeping, they sacrifice.

Let them consider the remedy for those usurpations, and having found it, fearlessly execute it.

It will be seen that, in tone, these inculpations are precisely like those launched by Thad. Stevens and his Reconstruction Committee against President Johnson, and they are precisely identical in substance. Mr. Lincoln had, without consulting Congress, reorganized State Governments in Louisiana and Arkansas, had encouraged the election of Senators and Representatives to Congress, and had exerted all his influence to secure their admission to seats. One of his proclaimed reasons for disapproving the Reconstruction bill passed by Congress was that it upset what had been done in those States. It will be seen, therefore, that the controversy between the Executive and Congress stood on the same footing during the Presidential election of 1864 that it does now. He who was elected on the same ticket with "the martyred Lincoln" inherits not only his office, but his policy, his quarrel with Congress, and even his mode of resistance, namely, by veto.

The proofs that Mr. Lincoln considered the Southern States entitled to immediate admission to Congress, as soon as they had in good faith submitted, are too conclusive to be controverted. A few samples will suffice to exhibit their character. In the reply of President Lincoln to Fernando Wood, in their famous correspondence about peace, the President expressed himself as follows:—

My Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 8th, with the accompanying note of same date, was received yesterday.

The most important paragraph in the letter, as I consider, is in these words:—'On the 28th of November last I was advised by an authority which I deemed likely to be well informed, as well as reliable and truthful, that the Southern States would send representatives to the next Congress, provided that a full and general amnesty should permit them to do so. No guarantee or terms were asked for other than the amnesty referred to.'

I strongly suspect your information will prove to be groundless; nevertheless I thank you for communicating it to me. Understanding the phrase in the paragraph above quoted—'the Southern States would send representatives to the next Congress'—to be substantially the same as that "the people of the Southern States would cease resistance, and would reinaugurate, submit to, and maintain the national authority within the limits of such States, under the Constitution of the United States,' I say that in such case the war would cease on the part of the United States; and that it, within a reasonable time, "a full and general amnesty" were necessary to such end, it would not be withheld.

Nothing can be clearer than that Mr. Lincoln considered the immediate admission of the Southern Representatives as the necessary accompaniment of peace. The reply made, under his direction, to the French officer of mediation, is equally unambiguous. In that reply, France was told that the best peace conference between the North and South was the American Congress; that representatives from the loyal States were already there; "and seats are also inviting the Senators and Representatives of the dissatisfied party who may be constitutionally sent there from the States involved in the insurrection." The letter to Mr. Wood was confidential; but this despatch was immediately published to the world, and as it was never retracted, it was equivalent to a pledge that Southern Representatives should be admitted to Congress whenever the States chose to return, provided they were constitutionally elected. The right of the President to make that pledge rested immediately upon the Constitution, which declares each State entitled to two Senators and a number of representatives proportioned to its population. It required no act of Congress to authorize this, as it was already ordained by the Constitution. It would, of course, rest with each House to judge of the qualifications of its own members, as it does those of the Senators and Representatives of the loyal States.

We will only add to these testimonies the remarkable statement made by President Johnson, in his 22d of February speech, of a conversation he had with Mr. Lincoln, not long before his death:—

"When the amendment of the Constitution is adopted by three-fourths of the States, we shall have all, or pretty nearly all, I am in favor of in amending the Constitution, if there was one other adopted. Said I, what is that, Mr. President? Said he, I have labored to preserve this Union; I have toiled for years; I have been subjected to calumny and misrepresentation; yet my great desire has been to preserve the Union of these States intact under the Constitution as they were before. But, said I, Mr. President, what amendment do you refer to? He said he thought there would be an amendment added to the Constitution which would compel all the States to send Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States—yes, compel them. The idea was in his mind that it was a part of the doctrine of secession to break up the Government by States withdrawing their Senators and Representatives from Congress; and therefore he desired a Constitutional amendment to compel them to be sent.

We seem, by these quotations, to have made out the following positions:—

1. That the right of the Southern States to representation is so plain that Mr. Lincoln, from the beginning to the end of his career, never doubted it, and availed himself of all suitable occasions to declare it.

2. That Mr. Johnson, having run on the same ticket with Mr. Lincoln, in the midst of an open breach between him and Congress on this very question, has a right to consider the election as an endorsement of the common policy of himself and his co-candidate and predecessor.

3. The Radical assaults on Mr. Johnson are a back-handed method of reviling "the martyred President."

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET

4 16 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

DANNER'S WASHING MACHINE

Best in the City.

IT SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.

For sale at the Furniture Store of

Agents Wanted,

J. HAAS,

5 22 No. 937 MARKET Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING (and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

Persons also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to

Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania April 4, 1866. 5 10

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.—Office of Chief Commissioner, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 18th inst., for the construction of the following Sewers, to be built of brick circular in form, and with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, viz.:—

On Jefferson street, between Thirteenth street and west curb line of Ontario street; Rhoad street, between Nineteenth street and west curb line of Eighteenth street; Alder street, between Poplar street and south curb line of Girard avenue; Market street, between Forty-first and Wyoming streets, with such lateral manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on the said sewer, to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid, the balance to be paid by the city.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bidder.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
6 12 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 15th instant, the UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the reception of visitors. BENJAMIN A. SHOEMAKER,
6 8 1m* Proprietor.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR
ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy.

7 17 5 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc. Etc. of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD Street,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.

5 20s, OLD AND NEW.

10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,

7 30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 6 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,

HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

(Organized under the "National Currency Act," March 30, 1866.)

A regular BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

DEPOSITS received upon the most liberal terms.

Especial attention given to COLLECTIONS. 6 7 16t

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s. ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 85 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building, TO 1 17 6p

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.

7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [6 2

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 6

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size $7 50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7 00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST

SADDLE AND HARNESS

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from	$22 50	to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do	50 00	to 350
HEAVY do do	75 00	to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS	27 50	to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING	15 00	to 30
STAGE AND TEAM do	30 00	to 50
LADIES' SADDLE, do	12 00	to 150
GENTS do do	8 00	to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

4 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

FINE HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

720 MARKET STREET. 720

Large saleroom contains a full stock of good serviceable SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, best Leather and workmanship, for city trade, at moderate prices, and made to order at short notice.

E. P. MOYER & BROS.,

No. 720 MARKET Street.

N. B.—Superior SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, for European travel.

Also, Ladies' French Dress Trunks. 5 19 1m

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1 5 No. 114 MARKET Street.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,

No. 118 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery.

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTIAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

WALL PAPERS AND WINDOW SHADES and Blinds.—Fine assortment always on hand. Also Preventive of Damp Walls in Dwellings. Paper Hangers sent to all parts of the country.

H. A. BURTON,

5 29 17trp* No. 115 N. FOURTH Street, above Arch.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.—S. F. BALDERSTON & SON,

30 1* No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER 3 14

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 3

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Superphosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

2 22 1 JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

T. J. McGUIGAN,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc,

FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc!

MATCHES AND BLACKING,

NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,

First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut

5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of

ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,

TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES,

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,

MARBLE WORKS,

1 24wfw 5 No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of

A. STEINMETZ,

3 27 tuthsm RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT.

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 5

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS

OFFICE,

No. 85 S. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 15 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitro, Charcoal, Etc.

W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.

Crocker Bros & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 2 2

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

COTTON AND FLAX

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,

3 6 5 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS,

IN OIL OR POLISHED.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

SUITS OF WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE

IN OIL OR POLISHED.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

SUITS OF ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

6 4 12trp

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

No. 40 South SECOND St., West Side,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE,

AND

UPHOLSTERED GOODS.

Parlor Suits in Plush, Reps Hair Cloth, etc.

Sitting-Room, Dining-Room, and Chamber Suits in Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Chesnut, etc., together with stained imitations of the above woods, which come very low.

Should you desire anything in our line, it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

5 28 No. 40 South SECOND Street

SPRING.

BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

HOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME

BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING

MATTRESSES.

J. S. FULLER,

4 14 tuthstf 3m No. 98 S. SEVENTH Street.

STAMPING IN COLORS GRATIS.—A FINE assortment of English French and German PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

The latest London and Paris styles of VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS.

A large stock of POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, WRITING-DESKS, PORTFOLIOS, and every description of Stationery at reasonable price

MONOGRAMS ENGRAVED.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

Stationers and Card Engravers,

5 16 1m No. 913 ARCH Street.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of other Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 29 5

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 6mrp

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE.—The Philadelphia Conference of Congregational Churches was held yesterday afternoon and evening in the Second Congregational Church, corner of Eleventh and Wood streets. Rev. G. W. Smiley, D. D., Pastor of the Second Church, was chosen Moderator. Rev. C. A. Harvey, of Canterbury, Delaware, was chosen Scribe.

The following delegates were present and answered to their names:—First Church, Philadelphia (at present without a pastor).—Deacon Charles H. Owens, Jacob Clouden, Jr., and Charles F. Miller. Second Church, Philadelphia—Rev. Dr. Smiley, Pastor; Samuel Battin and C. E. Spangler. Central Church, Philadelphia—Rev. Edwin Hawes, Pastor; Deacons, John H. Edmunds and Burdett Hart. First Church, Glassboro, N. J.—Rev. W. S. Platt and S. E. Hall. First Church, Landis, N. J.—Rev. C. B. Dye and W. C. Perigo. Plymouth Church, Canterbury, Del.—Rev. C. B. Harvey, Pastor; Deacons John H. Bryant and Joshua Savage. Fourth Church, Philadelphia—Rev. J. M. Caldwell.

On motion, Rev. David Abel, of Burlington, N. J., was invited to take a seat in the Conference as a corresponding member.

The religious services were opened by Rev. M. S. Platt, of Glassboro, N. J.

Rev. C. B. Dye, of Landis, N. J., preached the opening sermon, from Psalm lxvi, 5, "Come and see the works of God."

The Conference met again in the evening, and was opened by religious exercises. The question for debate was then taken up:—"What is the best method for promoting the revival spirit among the churches?"

The discussion was a very able one, and elicited great commendation. It was participated in by Messrs. Smiley, Swift, Owens, Dye, Harvey, Clouden, Miller, Hawes, and others. After the discussion the Conference adjourned to meet next September, in the Plymouth Church, Canterbury, Delaware.

THE GLASS MANUFACTURERS OF THE UNITED STATES.—A Convention of the Glass Manufacturers of the United States was held yesterday afternoon, at the Continental Hotel, at which the trade was handsomely represented, and a very interesting session was held. The organization is of five years' existence. The utmost harmony prevails among its membership. Its annual meetings are a pleasant communication of business and enjoyment. Just now they are a little annoyed at the burdens laid upon them, when the foreign article comes to us with so very little restriction; but the association, loyal and true, hopes on, hopes ever.

An election for officers for the ensuing year was entered into. It resulted thus:—President, John P. Pears; Vice-Presidents, S. H. Fessenden, Henry C. Fox; Secretary, Nathaniel S. Bailey.

Having thus completed an organization, the gentlemen proceeded to business, and held a session of exceeding interest, and resolved that the next annual meeting be held in June, 1867, the time and place to be designated by the officers of the association. The report of the Committee on Protection was presented. It includes a memorial to Congress for the needed protection. This memorial has been presented to the Committee on Ways and Means, and is now under consideration. The hope of the association is that it will meet with a favorable response, and that this important branch of home industry may not languish for lack of the fostering care of our own Government. The delegates to the Convention will spend to-day on a tour among the public institutions of Philadelphia, among which they will be escorted by the glass trade of this city.

MEETING OF THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—At a meeting of the 88th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, held last evening, the following officers were elected:—President, Brevet Brigadier-General Louis Wagner; Treasurer, Captain Edward L. Gilligan; Secretary, Captain Alexander S. Gardiner.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the regiment turn out on the Fourth of July in a body, the uniform to be black coats and pantaloons, and fatigue caps bearing a badge designating the regiment.

Resolved, That Lieutenant Donnelly secure streamers designating the names of each and every battle in which the regiment has been engaged, the colors of the streamers to be red, white, and blue.

Resolved, That a committee of one from each company be appointed to make arrangements for the celebration.

The following Committee were elected:—Samuel B. Gardiner, Company B; David Trexler, Company C; Lieutenant M. Donnelly, Company D; Captain Gilligan, Company E; Captain Gardiner, Company G; Sergeant Kinsley, Company K; and F. K Murphy.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—At the Central Station yesterday, John McKenna and John Husey had a hearing on the charge of larceny. The testimony disclosed the following facts:—That the accused were seen by Officers Gorman and Creamer, at a late hour on Tuesday night, in the neighborhood of the Lehigh avenue market, and followed to the residence of McKenna, a few squares off. The policemen then returned to the market, and finding two men asleep there, woke them up and asked them if they had lost anything. After an examination of their pockets, they discovered that they had; one of them missed a watch and chain, a medal, and a pocket book containing a small sum of money; the other a pocket-book containing from $40 to $45, a pocket knife and a handkerchief. Upon receiving this information, the officers went back to the house into which McKenna and Husey were seen to go, and considerable of the stolen property was recovered there, most of it in McKenna's pockets. They were held to answer at the present term of the Court.

MARINE ITEMS.—The side-wheel steamer *Grampus* was launched yesterday from the shipyard of Jeremiah Simonson, foot of Twelfth street, East river, New York. This is the third of a line of four steamers intended to ply between New York and Philadelphia. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length on deck, 260 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet; depth of hold, 15 feet; and about 1500 tons burden; her engine is nearly completed and on board.

The fine steamer *Pioneer*, Captain Hoxie, arrived at this port yesterday morning, in 72 hours from Savannah. The *Pioneer* brought 28 passengers, and a large cargo. The steamers of this line will sail from this port every Saturday.

The number of vessels arriving at this port during the past few days has been unusually large. The number on the 11th instant was 44, and on the 12th, 54, making a total of 98.

LONELY WANDERER.—A colored woman named Elizabeth Wallace, who came from Elkton, Maryland, a few days since, was found wandering about the streets yesterday afternoon. She entered on her duty as cook in a private family on Monday, but she neither knows the name nor residence. Mr. B. F. Reimer, No. 624 Arch street, kindly gave the wanderer shelter for the night, or until the location of the family with whom she engaged as cook can be ascertained.

HOSPITAL ITEMS.—John Clemens, twenty-seven years old, residing on the Frankford road, above Master street, while engaged yesterday as a drayman, was kicked by his horse, and received a compound fracture of the leg.

Michael Mercier, twenty-four years old, residing at No. 2141 Spruce street, had one of his feet crushed at the lumber yard foot of Locust street, by some planks falling on it. Both men were received into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

DROWNED.—The Coroner held an inquest last evening upon the person of George Armstrong, whose body was found in the Delaware at Arch street wharf. Mr. Armstrong carried on the upholstering business at No. 123 South Second street. He left home on Saturday morning last, and went to Wilmington, Delaware, and returned in the afternoon. He was last seen that evening on Delaware avenue, near Walnut street. The deceased leaves a wife.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Last evening an unknown woman fell on the pavement in Seventh street, above Arch and, upon being carried into a neighboring house, died in a few minutes. She was about forty years old, very stout, and had on a black dress and shawl, and striped bonnet, trimmed with straw. In her pocket was a receipt for rent, signed J. Holland. Her death was attributed to heart disease. The Coroner took charge of the body.

MILITARY MEETINGS.—The Philadelphia Brigade and the 27th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the 88th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, held meetings last evening on the subject of the Fourth of July celebration, and made progress towards completing the arrangements therefor.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

GRAPES AND THEIR CULTIVATION.—The cultivation of grapes in many parts of West Jersey has become a great branch of business, and has proved to be quite prontable. This fact has become very apparent, so much so, indeed, that the enterprise is being indulged in to an additional extent. Recently a party of Hungarians have been experimenting scientifically on the soil of South Jersey, and have found it to be of superior quality for that branch of horticulture, and, consequently, they secured a large tract of land near Egg Harbor City, which they design to appropriate to the raising of grapes, and of converting it into a complete vineyard. They intend commencing operations soon, probably next fall. If they succeed, as they have manifested a conviction that they will, it is asserted that others will follow them in the planting of vineyards, and thus make of South New Jersey one fine garden for the growing of excellent grapes.

ADJOURNED.—The Courts of Camden county have adjourned, after a session of six weeks, the longest and most tedious of any term ever held in the county since it was constituted a county. The Court granted new trials in the cases of the two boys who were convicted, on the evidence of John Beck, of incendiarism, he having been previously convicted of the same crime.

PAVING STREETS.—The work of paving Market and Federal streets, from Sixth street to the city limits, is nearly completed. This was a work that was very much needed, particularly as these streets were sometimes almost impassable for wagons, in consequence of the mud.

GOOD CROPS.—Everywhere throughout Camden county, and West Jersey in particular, the crops appear very promising, and bid fair to yield abundantly. This is encouraging to farmers.

CARPETINGS, &c

JUST RECEIVED,

YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE

VELVET CARPETS,

NEW DESIGNS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET.

3-4 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,

WHITE, RED, AND FANCY

CANTON MATTINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,

FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,

WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET

500 PIECES

NEW PATTERNS

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

[3 20 3mrp

CHESNUT STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND CHESNUT

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

MEN'S STRAW AND FELT HATS AND CAPS,

AT FABULOUSLY

LOW PRICES,

BEING THE LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK

OF

BARNES, OSTERHOUT & HERRON

No. 503 MARKET STREET,

REMOVED TO

FOURTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

TO BE DISPOSED OF

AT RETAIL,

6 8]

AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,
No. 64 BROADWAY.

Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau.

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.

DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 10 tuths rp

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

"CONCERT HALL" WILL BE PERFUMED TO-NIGHT. 1t*

UNION NATIONAL

GIFT CONCERT!

TO BE GIVEN AT

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JULY 5, 1866.

100,000 Gifts, Valued at $990,000!

Number of Tickets, 1,000000!

AT ONE DOLLAR EACH!

$140,000 in Greenbacks!

TITLE TO REAL ESTATE PERFECT, AND WARRANTY DEEDS GIVEN.

1 Gift in Real Estate (several parcels) in and near Chicago	$50,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks	50,000
5 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $10,000	50,000
10 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $5000	50,000
5 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $2000	10,000
1 Gift in Real Estate, 80 acres 5 miles west of Chicago	10,000
1 Gift in Real Estate in Juneau county, Wisconsin	2,200
50 Gifts in Real Estate, 50 Lots in Brand's Addition to Chicago, each $1000	50,000
50 Gifts in elegant Pianos, each $800	40,000
	$294,200
99,876 other valuable Gifts—many of them large—valued at from $1 to $500	697,800
Total value in Prizes	$990,000

For full descriptive list of Prizes, see small bills, accompanying orders.

The drawing will take place in the Hall, immediately after the Concert, by a Committee appointed by the audience—the first number drawn entitling the holder of the ticket corresponding to its number to the highest prize, the second to the second highest, and so on, until the whole is completed.

GOOD AND RELIABLE AGENTS wanted in every town and city in the Union, to whom great inducements are offered.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS FOR FIVE OR MORE TICKETS.

We will send—

5 Tickets, 1 address	$ 4 50	40 Tickets, 1 address	$35 00		
10 do	do	9 00	50 do	do	43 00
20 do	do	17 00	100 do	do	85 00
30 do	do	26 25	Send stamp for postage.		

In every case send the name of each ticket holder, with full address as to Post Office, county and State. Money may be sent at our risk by Express, Draft, Post Office Order, or Registered Letter.

Address all communications to

BRYAN, ROSBROOK & CO.,

No. 100 MADISON Street, Chicago.

(P. O. Drawer 5927.) 6 8 16t*

"CONCERT HALL" WILL BE PERFUMED TO-NIGHT. 1t*

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins quarter to 8.

LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 14, RICHELIEU; Or, The Conspiracy.

Cardinal Richelieu.....EDWIN BOOTH

Friday, EDWIN BOOTH as OTHELLO.

Saturday, EDWIN BOOTH as PESCARA.

Monday, THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

Tuesday, Last Night but One.

Wednesday, EDWIN BOOTH'S fifty-first night and Farewell Benefit.

Box Book now open for any Evening down to the 20th inst.

The renowned spectacle of the NAIAD QUEEN has been prepared on a scale of magnitude.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.

CHANGE OF TIME. Begins at 8 o'clock.

FOURTH NIGHT

of the talented Comedienne,

ETTIE HENDERSON,

ETTIE HENDERSON,

who will appear this evening in

FOUR CHARACTERS,

FOUR CHARACTERS,

with Songs and Dances.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 14,

The beautiful Irish drama of

KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN.

Kathleen.....ETTIE HENDERSON

To conclude with

THE BONNIE FISHWIFE.

ETTIE HENDERSON in two characters.

Friday—Benefit of ETTIE HENDERSON.

Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.

LAST WEEK OF THE RENOWNED

ENGLISH BROTHERS.

Madlle ZANFRETTA, the great Tight Rope Artiste, and the celebrated SIEGRIST FAMILY, who will perform their wonderful feats every evening.

BRILLIANT BALLET TROUPE.

Popular Drama and Laughable Farce.

Matinee every Saturday Afternoon. 6 11

"CONCERT HALL" WILL BE PERFUMED TO-NIGHT. 1t*

GYMNASIUM

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS. OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

ALL SUMMER.

Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.

5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.

5 24 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY,

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC, Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D. State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 226 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 4

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

LOST.

LOST—THE CERTIFICATE NO. 1221, issued by the City of Philadelphia (old) to provide for the subscription to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's stock, dated September 22, 1853 for one thousand dollars, payable to John Garth Dodgson, of Preston, Lancashire, England, and Bray Sharp, of London, England, trustees, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum. Redeemable July 1, 1883. 6 5 tuths18*

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY April 16 1866. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Ferryman's, Magnolia, Chase's Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 2 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11 45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS. Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11 15 A. M., 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. The 4 30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6 45, 8, and 9 30 A. M., 4 and 6 30 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4 30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4 36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7 46, 8 46, 10 14, and 11 40 A. M., 4 43, 5 10, 7 26, and 10 26 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7 25 A. M., Way-mail, 9 20 A. M., Express, 1 10 P. M., Express, 6 35 P. M., Express, 8 25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 4 49 and 8 52 A. M., and 3 38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5 25 and 9 35 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6 45 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5 00 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Ferryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11 30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

PASSENGERS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8 25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 30 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No 901 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	at 8 00 A. M
Day Express	at 10 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11 00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express*	at 12 00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2 30 P. M
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4 00 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at 5 00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail**	at 9 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10 00 "
Philadelphia Express†	at 11 10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	at 12 40 A. M
Philadelphia Express†	at 7 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8 20 "
Columbia Train	at 8 55 "
Lancaster Train	at 12 40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4 10 "
Day Express	at 5 50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7 30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9 10 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.

**Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

TICKET OFFICES

Are located at No. 621 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest, and Southwest; and full particulars given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to time and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

3 12

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6¾, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7 10 minutes, 8, 9 40, 11 40 A. M. 1 40, 3 40, 5 40, 6 40, 8 40, and 10 40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7 40 minutes A. M., 12 40, 6 40, and 9 25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35 minutes, 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8 05 minutes, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5¾, 7, 7 50, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 6¾, and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4 and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1¾, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35 minutes, 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8 05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6¾, 7¾, 8 20, 9¾, 11¾, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾ 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.

Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN AND AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 5 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fourth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent, No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6 45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5 45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5 25 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6 05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6 00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6 30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6 10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its commendable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the most historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of unperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington Alexandria.

J. W. H. McCAFFERTY, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA; THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7 30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8 15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Easterstown etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lehigh Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6 40 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8 55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5 00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7 55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1 10 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 10 P. M., Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4 10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9 20 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11 30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12 30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7 30 and 8 15 A. M. and 5 00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6 35 A. M. and 12 30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8 00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 45 and 11 53 A. M. and 1 48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5 15 A. M., and 9 15 P. M., passing Reading at 4 49 and 10 52 A. M., and 11 30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2 10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11 30 A. M., and 7 15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7 25 A. M. and 1 40 and 4 15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7 30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1 50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3 20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 35 A. M. and 5 25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 8 30 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3 15 P. M. 8 15

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7 30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3 30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6 45 P. M.

At 5 15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8 35 A. M., 2 30 and 4 15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6 15 P. M.

White cars on the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6 25 A. M. and 12 25 Noon, and 6 15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6 40 A. M., 3 15 and 5 30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6 40 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10 50 A. M., and 2 15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), Commencing THURSDAY, May 31 1866.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

8 A. M. Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

9 A. M. Mail for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury, Glassboro', Vineland, and Millville, and all stations below Millville. Due 12

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all or our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1866.

The Issue Made Up.

THE House of Representatives, yesterday, by a vote of 120 to 32—nearly four to one—concurred in the Senate's amendments to the joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution. The Senate passed the resolution by a vote of 33 to 11, last week.

The resolution, as finally passed, reads as follows:—

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:—

"Article —, Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

"Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

"Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

The issue is now made up for the country, and the loyal people will gladly accept it. The proposed measure is the crowning act of that great organization which, despite the efforts of traitors North and South, carried the country safely and triumphantly through the war. It comes to us as the expression of the matured thought of three-fourths of both Houses of Congress. Upon no measure of policy, of anything like equal importance, since the commencement of the Rebellion, has the Union party been more unanimous. In the House of Representatives not a Union vote was cast against it, and in the Senate the only defection was of two or three men who long since left us, and whose action is in notorious and flagrant opposition to the views of their constituents. If, therefore, the action of a party in a good cause be ever worthy of respect by its members, this is; and ought to command, as it undoubtedly will, the support of every true Union man.

But, aside from those party considerations which give to this measure great weight, it must commend itself to the good judgment of every candid man. Let any man scan carefully the provisions of the proposed amendment, and say honestly whether they are not just, and calculated to promote the public good.

Take section first. Its fundamental idea is the equality of all citizens before the law. Is not that right? Who will be prejudiced by it?

Take section second. Can any man deny its essential justice? Ought not each voter, as far as possible, to have equal power? Is it right that a South Carolina voter shall have twice as much power in the nation as a Pennsylvania voter?

Take section third. Is there anything unjust about this? Can the men who, having taken an oath to support the Constitution, became Rebels, reasonably object to being excluded from office? Are they *wronged* by it? Who shall dare say they are?

Take section fourth. Who can justly find any fault with this? Whom does it wrong?

The amendment, as a whole, then, is just. Its provisions are so many safeguards around the rights of the citizen. No man can justly complain that it deprives him of any right that he ought to enjoy.

Moreover, the amendment is necessary. The highest interests of the country demand it. It is a measure of peace, of reconciliation, of progress. As such, it will receive the sanction of the American people.

Ex-Rebels in Mexico Forced into the Liberal Army.

THE Rebels who, upon the downfall of the "Confederate" cause, emigrated to Mexico are having a rough time of it. They espoused the cause of MAXIMILIAN, and made considerable parade of the kind reception afforded them by the Government of the Empire. They settled upon the confiscated church plantations, and we remember to have read some very glowing accounts from them of the fertility of the soil, geniality of the climate, etc. But there are two parties in Mexico, and in becoming the friends of MAXIMILIAN our ex-Rebel wanderers have incurred the hostility of the Liberals. Several of them have lately been captured by the Liberals, who claim them as prisoners. They say they will release the old men, but the young men must go into the Liberal army. Two nephews and a son of STERLING PRICE are among the captured.

We have no pity for these fellows—especially for the PRICES. They did all they could to plunge Missouri into secession, and when they failed forsook their State and joined the Rebels. They waged a relentless warfare upon their old neighbors; and the last time STERLING PRICE invaded Missouri, he called to his standard all the gangs of bushwhackers in the State, and employed them in plundering and murdering the people. His name is execrated by the loyal people of Missouri, and he dare not return there to live. We hope he will get enough of Mexico before he gets through with it.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENTS.—We are glad to see occasionally a light shine out of the Egyptian darkness of the Southern spirit, and indicate a good time is coming to the district so long sunk in the depths of semi-barbarism. The Mobile papers appear to hold sensible, and, we must say, as satisfactory sentiments as could be expected. The *Advertiser* says:—"When trouble comes to this Government from abroad, and recruits are wanting, they will be found among the grey jackets who followed LEE, JACKSON, and JOHNSTON." The Mobile *Tribune* says, in the same spirit:—

"The Southern cause is lost—so irretrievably that there remains no Southern man insane enough to hope to see it resuscitated. We submit in good faith to the new order of things, surrendering to the power of the sword those doctrines to which we clung in former days. The conquerors have won that for which they fought—the power to construe the Constitution of the fathers in any way that suits them—nay, more, to give it up to the itching hands of their statesmen (so called) to be hammered and tinkered on, and amended till nothing of the old instrument be left but the name. The celebrated private *Constitution* is a good illustration of what the instrument promises to become. The present vessel contains only a small portion of the keel of the old one. But in her amended form she is a decided improvement, and in that respect the comparison no longer holds good. We are no longer interested in that instrument—it is dead—past the help of galvanism. We are conquered provinces simply, and the sooner we acknowledge the fact and act in accordance with it the better for us. The memories of the past, the tracks of great events in the sands of time, are the common property of mankind, which the conquerors can no more wrest from us than the air we breathe. When we speak of these things in the spirit of the historian and not of the partisan, we opine that the most bitter among the conquering party will not accuse us of a disposition *to break the oath we have taken to sustain the new order of things*."

From this it would appear that General LEE spoke too hastily when he said that in case of a foreign war the South would side with our opponents. We would rather trust to statements of the public journals as an exponent of feeling than we would an ex-General-in-Chief.

MILL ON CONSERVATIVES.—Mr. JOHN STUART MILL, in the recent debate on the Reform bill, made use of an expression which sounds peculiar to our ears. In explaining another quoted assertion of his, that the Conservative party are by the law of their nature necessarily the stupidest party, he said:—"The Conservatives are probably stupid, but I meant to say that stupid persons are generally Conservatives"—a principle of which he said Conservatives should be proud, since it insured their being such a "powerful party."

The London *Spectator* thinks this is a hasty generalization, and says:—"In one place it requires mind to be a Liberal, in another, mind to be a Conservative, and on the whole, perhaps, the percentage of stupidity in all parties is very much the same."

We cannot but agree with the *Spectator*. We see no principle of action which makes stupidity gravitate towards any particular political opinion. We find too many who have a plentiful lack of wit in all partisan divisions, to warrant a conclusion that a loadstone exists in any doctrine to draw all the shallow within its ranks.

HON. M. F. ODELL.—In the death of the Hon. M. F. ODELL the country has lost one of its most conscientious servants. Mr. ODELL was elected to Congress for the Brooklyn District at the very crisis of our national fate, and at a time when no one but a leader among the Democrats could be chosen. He was elected while at the capital as a consistent War Democrat, and voted with the Union party on every question growing out of the war. A thorough loyalist, he was one of the General DIX school, and while still holding party principles, sacrificed them to the common good. On his retirement from the House he received the appointment of United States Naval Officer at New York, which he held at the time of his death. It will be difficult for the Government to find a successor at once so able, so patriotic, and so devoted to the duties of his post.

GOVERNOR OF MONTANA.—The nomination of the Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH to be Governor of Montana has taken us by surprise. Mr. SMITH is a talented and rising member of the lower House, and had there a field in which he could display his ability to advantage. Although still a young man, he has achieved a widespread reputation, and has upon several occasions shook off from his feet the dust of his disloyal constituency. His vote in favor of the Constitutional amendment yesterday was a testimony to his devotion to free institutions. He is, probably, the best representative his district can select, and we regret his loss, although he is fully capable of filling his new field of labor.

FULLERTON AND STEEDMAN AGAIN.—A fresh lot of FULLERTON and STEADMAN reports with reference to the Freedmen's Bureau is published. South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida are the burden of the present effort. We must say that, after the *expose* of the unfair, prejudicial, and apparently malicious report of these wandering inquisitors with reference to the workings of the Bureau in North Carolina, we place very little reliance upon anything they may say. They are evidently laboring to make out a case. Their work may be congenial, but it is worthy of very little respect by an intelligent public.

WELL ANSWERED.—Just after the vote in the House of Representatives had been taken on the Reconstruction Resolution, several announcements having been made of members absent or paired, and as to how they would have voted,

Mr. ELDRIDGE, in ridicule, announced that if Mr. BROOKS, of New York, and Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, had not been turned out of their seats, they would have voted "No."

To which Mr. STEVENS added that if JEFFERSON DAVIS was here, he would probably have voted the same way.

Mr. WENTWORTH added, So would JAKE THOMPSON."

Mr. ELDRIDGE will do well to remain silent on similar occasions hereafter.

MRS. MAJOR WALKER, a lady who officiated as a Surgeon during the war, was recently arrested at New York for wearing the "Bloomer costume." She defended her right to wear such clothing as she pleased, and was allowed to go her way in peace.

INVITED TO RESIGN.—The various Treasury agents at the South who could not take the oath prescribed by Congress, and whose appointment was therefore in derogation of law, have been politely invited to resign. They ought never to have been appointed.

OREGON still holds firmly to the Republican faith.

NEBRASKA, too, has just gone Republican.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, June 14, 1866.

The Stock Market continues very dull, but prices are without any material change. In Government bonds there is very little doing. 5-20s sold at 102½; 102⅜ was bid for 6s of 1881; and 96⅛ for 10-40s.

State and City loans continue dull. New City 6s sold at 96½, a slight advance.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55, no change; Reading at 54¼, a slight advance; Catawissa preferred at 25½@26, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 62½, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 129½, no change. 56¾ was bid for Minehill; and 38½ for Little Schuylkill.

City Passenger Railroad shares are very dull. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 22½, an advance of ½. 27 was bid for Girard College; and 18½ for Union.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices. 140 was bid for First National; 140 for Philadelphia; 31 for Mechanics'; and 95 for Seventh National.

In Canal shares there is no change to notice. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 34; 120 was bid for Morris Canal preferred; and 54 for Delaware Division.

Oil shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue very dull. McElrath sold at ¼.

Gold continues excited, opening at 145½; advanced and sold at 146¼ at 11 o'clock; 147¼ at 12 M.; fell off and sold at 146¾ at 1 P. M.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"Fourteen thousand five hundred and four dollars were received for tolls on the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, of this State, during the month of May, an increase over the corresponding month in 1865 of $10,642. This large increase of revenue was derived mainly from the coal trade, a business which is being rapidly augmented."

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"The market for Money is easy at 5@6 P cent. to the Stock Exchange, and 6@7 P cent. to the discount brokers. The demand for Government Stocks, in the forenoon, was firm on the 6 P cents of 1881, the offerings of which, even at the advance to 110⅜@110¼, are not free. There was a demand also, at rates, for the 10-40s. Interest due September 1, and for the 5-20s of 1864 '65. The old 5-20s of 1862 were somewhat dull, but as Gold and Exchange advanced later in the day, the demand improved to 102¼@102⅜ P cent. at the close of the day."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$1000 U S 10-40s c up	104	600 sh St Nch Cl lots	2
$1000 do.....c	93½	2 sh Cam & Am.	129
$3000 City 6s n, c & p	96½	19 sh do 3d	129½
200 sh Cat pf.....s	25	79 sh Pa R.....lots	55
600 sh Reading..lots	54¼	25 sh Leh Val...lots	62½
500 sh do.....	56⅛	100 sh 13th & 15th...	23½
100 sh McElrath....	¼		

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	146¾	147¼
American Silver, 4s and 4s	139¼	142
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	12¼	12¾
" " July, 1864	11¼	12
" " August, 1864	11¼	11¾
" " October, 1864	10¼	10¾
" " Dec., 1864	9¼	9¾
" " May, 1865	7¼	7¾
" " August, 1865	5¼	6¼
" " Sept., 1865	5¼	5¾
" " October 1865	4¼	5¼

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, June 14.—There is no new feature to present in the Flour Market, there being no demand for shipment and a moderate inquiry only for home consumption. Sales of superfine at $8@8 50; extras at $9@10; 500 bbls. Northwestern extra family at $11@11 50 the latter for strictly choice; $11 25@13 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do; and at higher rates for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet but prices are steady at $6 50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

In Wheat, no perceptible change to notice in prices or demand. In the absence of sales to any extent, we quote common and prime Pennsylvania red at $2 40@2 45 per bush; white may be quoted at $2 20@2 35. Rye is scarce, and Pennsylvania commands $1 20@1 22 per bush. Corn comes forward slowly, and ye low is in moderate request, with small sales at 91c, a decline; 1500 bush mixed Western sold at 92c. Oats are steady, with sales of Pennsylvania at 73@74c; Delaware at 74c., and Western at 68c. Prices of Barley and Malt are nominal.

Beef—nothing doing; we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $35@36.

Cloverseed is scarce and wanted at $7@7 50 per 64 lbs; Timothy ranges from $5 to $5 50; Flaxseed has advanced; 200 bush. sold at $3 26.

Whisky is unchanged; Pennsylvania sells at $2 24@2 26, and Ohio at $2 25@2 26.

—The Rebel General Joe Johnston has declined the Presidency of the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, and will remain in charge of the National Express Company, residing at Baltimore.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.

LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.

BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.

THE PEOPLE PLEASED.
THE PEOPLE PLEASED.
THE PEOPLE PLEASED.
THE PEOPLE PLEASED.
THE PEOPLE PLEASED.
THE PEOPLE PLEASED.

OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
[5 31 tf 71

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.)

INAUGURATION
OF THE
SOLDIERS' HOME.
Music by Germania Band.
PRAYER BY REV. DR. E. R. BEADLE,
MUSIC.
OPENING ADDRESS
BY HON. MORTON McMICHAEL.
MUSIC.
REPORT—HON. CHARLES GIBBONS.
MUSIC.
Addresses by Governor A. G. CURTIN, General JOHN W. GEARY, General GEORGE G. MEADE, Colonel WILLIAM B. MANN, and Hon. CHARLES GILPIN.
The "HOME" will be open to visitors during the day, and the Inaugural Ceremonies will commence
AT 8 O'CLOCK,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, 14th Inst.
Tickets to be had at the Home, SIXTEENTH and FILBERT Streets. 6

NOTICE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the
FREIGHT DEPARTMENT
Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of SEVENTH and MARKET streets. Entrance on Seventh street and on Marble street.
All Money and Collection Business will be transacted, as heretofore, at No. 320 CHESNUT Street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.
Mail Locks will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No. 320 CHESNUT Street.
4 30 4t2m JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

HARRY B. McCALLA, HATTER, informs his numerous friends and customers that have not yet been deceived by the new occupants of the store he established in Chesnut street above Eighth, that he is in no way connected with it notwithstanding their numerous misrepresentations to that effect, for sell to his customers, but that he can be found at C. McCALL'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street third door above New Bulletin Office where he can offer them better bargains and larger stock to select from.

McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NO. 613 CHESNUT Street.—Every hat has the lowest price marked on it in plain figures. Call and examine the immense stock and get a bargain.

STRAW HATS AND SUMMER HATS.—Five thousand of the newest style Hats at prices 25 per cent less than elsewhere, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office.

STRAW HATS RETAILED AT WHOLESALE prices. Biggest assortment in this town at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures.

STRAW AND SUMMER HATS.—Biggest stock, biggest variety, and lowest prices in this city, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office. You can save from 50 cents to $1 on a single article.

HARRY B. McCALLA RETURNS HIS sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers who have followed him from Chesnut, above Eighth (of which he had no charge from 1859), to the NEW STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street and informs them that he can now sell them Hats and Caps 25 per cent. less than heretofore. Don't forget the Number, 613. 6 13

WINE OF TAR SYRUP, FOR COUGHS, Colds, and Affections of the Lungs.—This mixture is entirely vegetable, and affords speedy Relief in all Pulmonary Diseases, such as Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, &c. Prepared only by HARRIS & OLIVER, Druggists, Southeast Corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 5 29 1m re

NOVELTIES IN
SEA-SIDE SHAWLS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.
No. 28 S. SECOND Street,
WOULD INVITE
THE ATTENTION OF LADIES
Who are preparing for Watering and other Places of Summer Resorts, to their
LARGE VARIETY
OF
SUMMER SHAWLS,
OF ENTIRELY NEW STYLES. [6 14 12t4p

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 26 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED
THIS MORNING,
ONE HUNDRED PIECES
OF
PACIFIC LAWNS,
AT 25 CENTS. [6 14 2trp

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR STOCK
OF
SILK BASQUES,
AND
MANTILLAS.
At Greatly Reduced Prices
6 12 tuths 4t

LONGWORTH'S
CELEBRATED
CATAWBA WINES.
J. W. HAMMAR,
SOLE AGENT.
No. 620 MARKET Street.
[6 14 thsm22t

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.
SLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and Improved. [5 5 stuthu 4p

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wagner, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berk co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 233m

SUMMER TRAVEL,
Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,
SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO
WILKESBARRE, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, ALLENTOWN, HAZLETON,
AND ALL POINTS IN THE
Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.
Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels,
Are the Specialities of this Route.
Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.
The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new Hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.
Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.
THROUGH TRAINS.
Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.
For particulars, see time table in another column.
6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

NATIONAL HOTEL
AND
EXCURSION HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
The undersigned having leased the above favorite establishment, and having refitted and refurnished it throughout, it will be open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY June 16, 1866.
The table will be supplied with the best the season affords including Oysters Fish, Clams, etc. etc., and none but the purest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., selected for the Bar.
Dancing Music attached to the house for the use of visitors.
J. WILLETT,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY.
The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.
Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.
Stable room on the premises.
All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.
GEORGE HAYDAY,
6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will open for the reception of guests on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.
DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER,
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.
There has been added to this popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 120 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.
A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.
The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address
J. F. CAKE,
Congress Hall.
Hassler's Brass and String Band. 5 29

THE PIER HOUSE,
PORT PENN, DELAWARE.
JONATHAN DRAPER, Proprietor.
The Proprietor having purchased this well-known house, is now prepared to receive boarders at $8 00 per week.
The lovers of good gunning and fishing can here fully enjoy that luxury.
Excellent bathing, and a magnificent beach extending for miles. 5 26 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE, KENTUCKY AVENUE, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Having one of the finest locations on the island and being nearest to the best bathing on the beach, it offers superior inducements to visitors to Atlantic City.
6 14 6trp FRANCIS QUIGLEY, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 25th day of June, 1866.
6 15 tmw2m BARCLAY LEEDS, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE TAMMANY HOUSE,
NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE,
NEAR THE DEPOT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his former patrons and the public that the above house is now open where he will be happy to receive all who may favor him with a call.
In connection with the Hotel, he has opened a FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM.
ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 7 1m PROPRIETOR

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP BOOKS.
BOOKS RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
The subscriber respectfully informs the public that prior to his removal to his new premises, No. 1214 CHESNUT Street, he will retail his stock of
Theological, Juvenile, and Miscellaneous Books,
At Wholesale Prices.
GIVE ME A CALL.
JAMES S. CLAXTON,
Successor to W. S. & A. Martien,
1t4p] No. 606 CHESNUT St.

THE "PICK" NIC PARTY.
A GROUP OF LITTLE CHICKENS.
After an Oil Painting, by A. F. Tait.
This Chromo is the most popular Picture of the season, and is so perfect a fac simile of the excellent original that it requires a practised eye to detect a difference.
Size 10x14, in Polished Walnut Frames, $7 25.
Startling Miracle. Invisible Photographs, 4 in a pack, for 15 cents, sent by mail everywhere, on receipt of price. Liberal discount to the trade. Send your orders to
G. W. PITCHER,
No. 808 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia,
6 12 5trp
DEALER IN PICTURES, FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPHS, ETC., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A BOOK FOR EVERY WOMAN.
WHY NOT?
By Dr Stover. 16mo, Cloth. 80 cents
PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC FRUIT CULTURE. By Charles R. Baker. Crown 8vo. $3 50.
SUMMER REST. By Gail Hamilton. $1 75.
MISS MULOCK'S POEMS. Blue and Gold Edition. $1 00.
All the New Books delivered to any part of the city at less than publishers' prices.
G. W. PITCHER,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street,
6 12 5t Bookseller, Importer, and Picture Dealer.

A NEW ERA IN HORSE TRAINING.
HORSE TRAINING MADE EASY!
A NEW AND PRACTICAL SYSTEM OF TEACHING AND EDUCATING THE HORSE,
BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,
Author of the "Horse and his Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine, and Poultry," etc., etc.
With numerous illustrations, cloth. Price $1 25.
This popular author, who has made the Horse his lifelong study, and whose wonderful power over him is shown in the readiness with which he makes a willing subject of the most intractable, has at last consented to make his system public. It is so simple and withal harmonizes so thoroughly with the nature of this noble and useful animal that a boy fifteen or sixteen years of age may handle and break the wildest one to harness in a very short time.
IT TELLS YOU—
How to break a kicking horse.
How to break a balky horse.
How to break a halter puller
How to break pulling on the bit.
How to break a horse afraid of a buffalo.
How to teach a horse tricks.
How to drive by the whip, without bridle, bit or reins.
How to make him trot honest.
How to shoe a horse
How to make him stand for shoeing.
How to make him stand to be curried.
How to make him back well.
How to make him stand while getting into a carriage
How to halter a colt alone.
How to make a colt follow you.
How to bit colts without biting harness.
How to teach a horse to make a bow.
How to teach him to kiss you.
How to teach him to shake hands.
How to teach him to waltz, etc., etc.
Sent to any address postpaid on receipt of price.
Agents wanted everywhere for its sale
JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers,
6 11 6t No. 617 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia.

A CARD.
Special Notice to Our Old Friends and the Public Generally.
The JONES' One Price Clothing House, established sixteen years ago is still in successful operation at the old location, No. 604 MARKET Street one door above Sixth, and has not changed its place or manner of doing business, which is exactly the same one fold plan in operation for many years, namely, "One Price and no deviation." The clothing we make is of the most substantial character both as to materials and workmanship, so that our customers never can complain of either.
Our stock is large, and all of fashionable people can be well suited. Our customers should be careful to get in the right place, as there is no other establishment in the city in our line of business strictly "one price."
JONES'
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING,
No. 604 MARKET STREET,
ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH. [5 31 1m4p

RECONSTRUCTION
FOR THE SPRING OF 1866.
C. SOMERS & SON,
No. 625 CHESNUT Street,
(Under Jayne's Hall),
Have been enabled to so reduce the prices of Clothing, that those of small as well as those of large means may furnish themselves with a
NEW SPRING SUIT.
SPRING OVERCOATS,
ENGLISH WALKING COATS,
REGISTER AND FROCK COATS,
SPRING SACK COATS,
CASSIMERE SUITS TO MATCH,
At figures Astoundingly Low, as compared with war prices. An elegant stock of Uncut Goods for measure work. 5 31 1m4p

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.—During the evening session of yesterday the Order of Good Templars held their accustomed love feast. Addresses were limited to five minutes. Addresses were made by Revs. J. H. McMurray and Kirby, and John Burns the hero of Gettysburg, the only man who shouldered his musket in the hour of danger. The demonstration of the audience overcame him, and tears more eloquent than words flowed down his aged cheeks. The experiences of some of the reclaimed inebriates, among whom was Biemer, of Mulersville, were touching in the extreme.

Brother Roberts, G. W. C. T. of the State of Delaware, made a very amusing and instructive speech. The progress in Delaware has been very rapid. It is absorbing all the other Orders. From 12 lodges and 600 members since last September, it has increased to 38 lodges and 2000 members.

Mr. Nicholson, of Philadelphia, followed Mr. Roberts and a number of others.

On the whole, the meeting was one of great interest and profit

In three counties, through the influence of the Order, all lager beer saloons have been closed.

SECOND DAY.

The session opened at 10 A. M. this morning, Rev. J. F. Crouch, G. W. C. T., in the chair. Opened with prayer.

Minutes of yesterday read and approved.

The places nominated for next meeting of Grand Lodge were Carlisle, Williamsport, Greensburg, Allegheny, Scranton, and Chambersburg.

MEETING OF THE CORN EXCHANGE.—The Corn Exchange Association held a meeting this morning in reference to the passage of the League Island bill, by the House of Representatives. Mr. Charles H. Cummings presided. Mr. E. Harper Jeffries offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Whereas, The Representatives in the Congress of the United States have accepted League Island as a gift from the city of Philadelphia for a Navy Yard for iron clad vessels, we the Corn Exchange Association of Philadelphia, congratulate the country and express our thanks to the members of the House of Representatives on the passage of the bill, and as it will soon be submitted to the United States Senate for their consideration, therefore be it

Resolved, That we respectfully urge upon the members of the Senate the great merits of League Island, as represented by the members of Congress from our city; and that we will hail the passage of the bill by them as an act worthy of the munificent gift of our citizens, in the location of this great navy yard at League Island.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, to send a copy of these preamble and resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and also to the Board of Trade, Board of Brokers, and the Coal Exchange, asking their concurrence and co-operation.

Committee—E. Harper Jeffries, George L. Buzby, Andrew J. Catherwood, Samuel J. Christian, Howard Hinchman.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.—Last evening Ladner's summer garden, one of the appurtenances to Ladner's military Hall, Third street, below Green, was open d for the season. During the day a novelty in music is given. The instrument that makes this music is called the Orchestrion. The Orchestrion consists of a beautifully painted and highly polished case of walnut, twelve feet in height, containing about five hundred pipes, which represent nearly all the orchestral instruments, such as violins, flutes, oboes, clarionets, bassoons, trumpets, horns, trombones, etc. These pipes are placed above and around the most delicate machinery and scrupulously exact mechanism, which, together with a cylinder, is visible through glass doors. This cylinder contains the "time," and, being put in motion by a gentle pressure on a spring, and supplied with power and the necessary wind by a weight of four hundred pounds, it performs the grandest overtures, selections from operas, dance, and national music, which require from eight to ten minutes' time. As a parlor instrument it is inestimable, being an ornament to the drawing-room. The *repertoire* may be increased at pleasure, the manufacturer supplying the cylinders to order.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.—It is with feelings of the greatest regret that we announce the death of Casper M. Berry, which took place this morning at his residence, No. 418 Reed street. Mr. Berry served in the Mexican war, but owing to a failure in his health was obliged to return before the end of that campaign. From the formation of the Scott Legion he was one of its most prominent members, and for several years past has been the Vice-President of that organization. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, Mr. Berry accepted the position of Major of the 26th P. V., but was afterwards transferred to the 60th as Lieutenant-Colonel. He was about forty-five years of age, and was extremely popular on account of the urbanity of his manners and the many noble traits of character. He was the proprietor of the "Marquee," in Sixth street, near Chesnut, a great resort for our returned soldiers. He was always active in every good work intended for the benefit of our disabled heroes, and he will be remembered for his innumerable unostentatious charities. He died of a pulmonary disease contracted while in the army.

A special meeting of the Scott Legion will be held at the Headquarters, Sixth and Sansom streets, to take appropriate action upon his death.

A USEFUL INSTITUTION.—St. Joseph's Hospital, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, at Sixteenth and Girard avenue, is now filled to the extent of the ability of the sisters to provide for the patients daily applying for relief. To the upper section of the city this hospital is absolutely indispensable. The yearly appropriation made to the hospital by the State Legislature was this year in some way overlooked, so that the managers are at present much straitened in their means as compared with former years. We learn that, with a view of adding to the usefulness of this institution, the sisters have projected a festival, to be held on their grounds to-day; contributions to which they solicit from those who are moved by the same love of humanity as themselves.

CONVALESCENCE OF OUR ABLE CHIEF OF POLICE.—Mr Samuel G. Ruggles the renowned Chief of Police of this city, has been for some days lying very low from a combined attack of congestion of the brain and bilious fever. It is with great pleasure that we are able to chronicle a decided improvement in his health, and to believe that with him a short time he will be able to again assume the onerous duties he so thoroughly discharges. For sixteen years Chief Ruggles has filled his position most admirably, conscientiously and modestly fulfilling the incessant duties so requisite for the preservation of peace in a great city.

THE FAIR AT NATIONAL GUARDS' HALL.—The Fair of Perseverance Encampment has closed, and we regret to say has not been so successful as it should have been. One gold and two silver mounted sets of base ball implements were voted for. Pilgrim Base Ball Club took the first prize, Germantown Base Ball Club the second, and Intrepid the third. The 500 feet of steam forcing hose was awarded to the United States Hose Company. The vote stood—United States Hose, 3025; Fame Hose, 123. Several other articles were withdrawn to save considerable losses, but will be voted for at a future fair to be held in Germantown.

BENEFIT OF THE VAPOR BATH.—The vapor bath is a remedy for the following diseases, those especially of a chronic nature, viz., in rheumatism or gout; *Neuralgia*, facial and cranial neuralgia, catarrhs, chronic cutaneous diseases, dyspepsia. In asthma, piles, mercurial affections, dropsy, scrofula, ulcers on the limbs, and in cases of unusual dilatation of the veins, which attack many persons in the feet, especially those who stand much. The vapor operates by increasing the circulation of the blood that stagnates in the veins. Bathing often—daily, and the human body divine may defy all epidemics for cleanliness is a host in itself.

SEA-SIDE SHAWLS.—These very beautiful fabrics are becoming extremely popular with those who contemplate spending the summer in the country or at fashionable watering places. They are very fine specimens of Philadelphia manufacture, and are to be procured at the establishment of Edwin Hall & Co., No. 28 S. Second street; John W. Thomas, No. 405 and 407 N. Second street; and others. Ladies who are *au fait* in matters of costume pronounce these shawls perfect, both in taste and texture. We expect to see many on the beach at Cape May and Atlantic City during the coming summer.

RESISTING THE POLICE.—On last Sunday a squad of police officers of the Fifth District attempted to arrest a man named Morrissey at Twenty-fourth and Pine streets. They were attacked by a gang of roughs, and in the skirmish that ensued the officers were beaten off with stones and brickbats and the prisoner rescued from their hands. John Woods was one of this party of desperadoes. Yesterday he was arrested, and in default of $2000 bail was committed by Alderman Patchel, to answer the charges of assault and battery and rescuing a prisoner.

CHARGED WITH STEALING HORSES.—Several days since Florence Scammel, a New Yorker, agreed to buy four horses from a man at the William Penn Hotel, West Philadelphia. The animals were to be paid for before they were removed; but Scammel managed to conveniently forget this part of the arrangement, and privately absconded with the horses. He was arrested, and in order to give him another hearing, that he might be convinced of the error of his ways, Alderman Allen held him in $800 bail.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.—Several days since a number of articles were stolen by some unknown person from the House of Industry, at Catharine street, below Seventh. Yesterday Officer James McCullen, Jr., of the Second District, found in an alley in Seventh street, below Shippen, a valise which contained many of these goods, but no evidence was obtained tending to implicate any one in the robberry.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A WOOLLEN MILL.—About three o'clock this morning Officers Quick & Grant discovered a smoke issuing from the woollen mill No. 429 Moyer street, Eighteenth Ward. They zealously searched out the cause and found that a bale of wool was in flames. The fire was speedily extinguished, and thus the destruction of the valuable works was prevented.

DECEASE OF A LIEUTENANT OF POLICE.—Joseph Patton, Lieutenant of the Sixth Police District, died at a few minutes past 12 o'clock this morning. He was an able and efficient officer, and had discharged his responsible duties to the entire satisfaction of the authorities throughout his entire term of seven years service. He was forty-two years of age, and leaves a widow and five children.

NEW PERIODICALS.—A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, has sent us the usual budget of foreign periodicals, embracing among others, *Punch, Fun, All the Year Round, Once-a-Week, Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper*, and others.

Our thanks are due to Adams' Express Company for late Southern and Southwestern newspapers.

OUT TO-DAY.—Peterson's excellent *Bank Note Detector* for June 15 has been laid upon our table. In addition to the usual amount of valuable information, we observe an ably written article upon the subject of the "State Bank Tax," which will repay a perusal, and is worth the price of the *Detector*.

ARREST FOR LARCENY.—Yesterday, Officer Bullock arrested George James on Ridge avenue, above Wood street, for the larceny of a black silk sacque and a lot of vest patterns. The police had been on the lookout for this individual, and Alderman Beitler held him in $2000 bail.

RUN OVER.—Charles Wilson and A. G. Fredericks, members of the Diligent Hose Company, were run over by their carriage about midnight of Wednesday. Wilson was but slightly injured, but Fredericks was seriously hurt about the shoulders.

ON EXHIBITION.—A bat and ball, valued at $350, to be voted for at the Methodist Fair now open at Concert Hall, will be on exhibition to-morrow morning at the store of Messrs. Clark & Biddle, jewelers, No. 712 Chesnut street.

A BODY RECOGNIZED.—The body of the woman who fell dead at Seventh and Arch streets, last evening, has been recognized as Mrs. Phebe A. Burt, residing at No. 1051 N. Twelfth street.

"A WISE PHYSICIAN, skilled on wonders to heal, is more than armies to the public weal." So said Homer, three thousand years ago. A wise physician, in our day, will present the medicines which experience has shown to be efficacious. Especially in seasons of epidemic, he will be slow to try experiments upon his patients; to the credit of the great body of the professors; we record that they recommend and prescribe *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE* to their patients. The formula, according to which it is prepared, commends itself to their reason *a priori*, and experience proves *a posteriori*—that its operation is just what was to have been anticipated and was desired. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

DRINKING THE SCHUYLKILL DRY.—

It seems that Schuylkill's mighty tide
Can't keep our citizens supplied
With "Adam's ale."
So fast we grow, that from our track
The very river nymphs shrink back,
Aghast and pale!
And, to provide us with attire,
Of course we must a mart require
On a grand scale—
Such as at Bennett's you admire!

WE HAVE—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as.....			$4 00
" "	"	*Vests*	" ... 2 50
" *Black*	"	*Pants*	" 5 00
" *Cloth Vests*	"		" 4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match.....*			14 00
" *Black Suits.....*			20 00

Advancing from these prices we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.

BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

HYGIENIC WINE—

A WINE, grown on the sunny slopes of Spain—the genuine juice of the grape in all its purity, as bestowed upon us by the beneficent GIVER, and such as is, alone, consistent with Christian teachings—not intoxicating in the least—will supply a want greatly felt in this country.

SUCH IS HYGIENIC WINE,

the Great Imported Tonic, Aromatic.

It is conscientiously recommended to LADIES, as it will soothe the nerves, renew the blood, and gently stimulate and invigorate the system.

All of sedate habits—ministers, lawyers, and professional men, possessing constitutions more delicate than others of less confining labors—those who expend a great deal of vitality in brain-work, will at once acknowledge the superiority of this restorative. REMEMBER, it leaves behind none of the baneful influences of alcoholic preparations.

IT CREATES A HEALTHY APPETITE.

We warrant that, upon trial, HYGIENIC WINE will be found to be the finest, most *delicious*, and HEALTHFUL Tonic known. Try it to be convinced.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & Co.,
Agents for Pennsylvania.

N. B.—HYGIENIC WINE is an IMPORTED Tonic; it has the approval of the "IMPERIAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE OF PARIS," and was tested by the Committee on Chemistry of the American Medical Association which assembled in Baltimore, May 1, 1866 and indorsed by fifty-six prominent members *with their signatures.*

PURIFY THE BLOOD.—It is an established fact that a very large class of disorders can only be cured by such remedies as will enter into the blood and circulate with it through every portion of the body; for by this means only can the remedy be brought into immediate contact with the disease. To obtain this desirable end, no preparation has ever been so uniformly successful as Dr. Jayne's Alterative. Scrofula, King's Evil, Cancer and Cancerous Tumors, White Swellings, Enlargement of the Bones, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Old and Indolent Ulcers, Goitrous Swellings of the Throat, etc., are cured with a certainty which has astonished every beholder. It is, besides, one of the most pleasant articles that can be taken into the stomach; operating as a tonic, it removes Dyspepsia and Nervous Affections, and imparts a glow of animation and health unequalled by anything in the whole Materia Medica. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

HO! FOR THE COUNTRY!—But if you go be careful to omit nothing which can contribute to your health and enjoyment. Without health and vigor there can be no real enjoyment. If, therefore, your system shows signs of relaxation, be sure to use *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC*, which will restore the vital forces to their proper tone and action. The Calisaya Bark is *par excellence*. The Tonic, and this preparation, is confessedly the best made from that renowned remedy. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS, OIL PAINTINGS, AND PASTELS.—The collection of fine paintings belonging to the American Art Gallery, and which will be sold on next Friday, Saturday, and Monday, June 15, 16, and 18, by B. Scott, Jr., No. 1020 Chesnut street, are worthy the attention of all buyers of fine pictures. This collection is extensive, numbering some 250. We notice works by some of our most talented living American artists.

HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR COLORING.—This admirable article for the hair is not a dye, but a simple, effective *coloring*. It restores grey hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner, and at the same time is a delightful hair *dressing*. It is sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

HER MIRROR MAY SATISFY A LADY THAT HER dress is faultless—that all that can fascinate the eye is combined in her costume—but yet she will not consider herself irresistible until she has added the the crowning charm to her attractions, by sprinkling Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" on her lace handkerchief.—*Portland Press*

MISS FREDRIKA BREMER, and she ought to know, says it's with batchelors as with old wood: it's hard to get them seasoned, but when they do take fire they burn prodigiously. Bachelors have best success when clothed in suits from Charles Stokes & Co's one-price under the Continental.

DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BEDBUGS.—Kills upon touch, curls them up as fire does a leaf, and remains of permanent effect. Try it, and sleep in peace. Sold by all live druggists.

A RARE CHANCE.—Decorate your parlors with beautiful pictures, oil paintings, for sale at Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Works of an eminent artist about visiting Europe.

FEMALE TRUSSES, Braces, Supporters, Elastic Belts and Stockings, light and elegant in finish, adjusted by a lady, at Needles', Twelfth street, first door below Race.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

"Lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

CONGRESS CAKE, made and sold only by G. Byron Morse, No. 904 Arch street.

7 30s, 5-20s, 1881s, 10-40s, Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver bought and sold by

DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 S. THIRD STREET.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

FONDEY—ENDRAELS.—On the 11th instant, by Frank L. Robbins, Pastor of Green Hill Presbyterian Church, JOHN FONDEY, M. D., to Miss AUGUSTA V. ENDRAELS.

LLOYD—GITHENS.—On the 12th instant, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., CLEMENT E. LLOYD to IRENE E., eldest daughter of William M. Githens, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—On Saturday, the 9th instant, GEORGE ARMSTRONG, aged 32 years.

His family and friends, and the members of the Constitution Lodge, No. 15, A. P. A., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 122 S. Second street, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery. *

BAIRD.—On Sunday afternoon, the 10th instant, AMANDA MALVINA, the beloved wife of Thomas R. Baird, and sister of Hon. John S. Bradford, Mayor of the city of Springfield, Illinois, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday (to-morrow) afternoon, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 832 N. Tenth street. Funeral to proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery. *

☞ A. P. A.—CONSTITUTION LODGE, No. 16.—The members of the Lodge are invited to meet at the Hall, LOCUST Street, this afternoon at 3½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother GEORGE ARMSTRONG. Members of the Order are respectfully invited. [*] JOHN CRAIG, R. S.

TWO, THREE, AND FOUR TUMBLER Drawer; Closet and Chest Locks, with a variety of the regular kinds, for sale by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THESE FOR WASH-DAY!—COATES' Patent Holders for Smoothing Irons, which are protected from burning up metal strips; the Clothes Sprinkler, for evenly dampening the washed clothes for ironing; and twelve styles of Clothes Wringers for you to choose from.

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

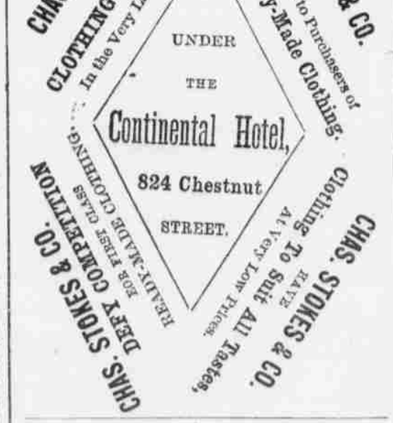
SUMMER BATHS ARE VERY PLEASANT, provided they are not received in your midnight slumbers by leaks through a defective roof. Such leaks in your roof, or around chimney or trap doors or in gutters may be easily repaired by yourself, by using Stead's Elastic Cement. Sold by the Agents,

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GENUINE MACKINAW SUNDOWNS
FOR LADIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY, TO BE HAD OF
THEO. H. McCALLA,
At his Old Established Hat and Cap Emporium,
5 14 1m No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
SPORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31½

CLOTHING.



H. T. OF F. C. F. F. F. C

CLOTHING !!!

HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION,

Celebrated For Fine Fashionable Clothing.

WILLIAM HICKS,

No. 902 MARKET Street,

5 12 2m PHILADELPHIA.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,

606 MARKET Street, 606

Visiters will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.

Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12 00.
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3 00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. 5 31 3m

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing, in style unsurpassed.

4 18 mwrp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, June 14.

Suicide.

Samuel Hanson, a Washingtonian of respectable family, who went South at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and was connected with the Rebel Post Office Department, committed suicide in this city this morning.

Fever at the Jail.

A malignant fever has broken out at the District jail, and Washington workhouse, of so fatal a type, that commitments of prisoners have been stopped.

Adjournment of Congress.

It is now believed that Congress will adjourn about the 20th of July. Quite a number of the members, however, will leave Washington before that time.

Alabama Crops.

The Government has encouraging reports of the food crop in Alabama. Governor Patton, of that State, is about leaving for St. Louis and Chicago to purchase a large supply of corn to be used until the new crop comes in.

Lobbying.

General Alfred Pleasonton was on the floor of the House yesterday, privately urging the passage of the Senate Army bill.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 14.

Senate.

A bill was passed authorizing appointments in the pay department of the Navy to be selected from Acting Assistant Paymasters who have served two years.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York in favor of the passage of the Bankrupt bill. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill to define the number and regulate the appointment of officers in the Navy was taken up. It provides that the officers of the Navy shall be one Admiral, one Vice-Admiral, ten Rear-Admirals, twenty-five Commodores, fifty Captains, ninety Commanders, one hundred and eighty Lieutenant-Commanders, one hundred and sixty Masters, and of all other grades the number now allowed by law. The pay of the Admiral shall be $10,000 per annum.

House of Representatives:

Mr. Lawrence (Pa.) introduced a bill for the creation of a National Bureau of Insurance, and to provide for funding the indebtedness of the United States. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back a substitute for the House bill for the reorganization of the army. Ordered to be printed, and postponed till Tuesday next.

Mr. Paine (Wis.) introduced a bill to create the collection district of Corpus Christi. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Senate bill to authorize the Commissioner of Patents to pay those employed as examiners and assistant examiners the salaries fixed by law for the duties performed by them, which was before the House at its adjournment yesterday, came up in order.

Mr. Harding (Ky.) withdrew his motion to lay the bill on the table.

After some discussion, in which Mr. Wentworth (Ill.) informed Mr. Jenckes, who had charge of the bill, that after getting a bankrupt law through the House, he now wanted to bankrupt the treasury, the bill was passed by a vote of 65 yeas to 41 nays.

Mr. Whaley (W. Va.) presented the credentials of Lewis Haines, claiming to be elected to Congress from the Fifth Congressional District of North Carolina. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Eldridge (Wis.) made the objection that that Committee had made its final report, and consequently was discharged.

The Speaker overruled the objection, stating that the Committee had not been discharged; that various matters had been referred to it on which it had not reported; and that at all events the House had the right to refer a matter to it.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill which was up yesterday to establish Assay offices at Portland, Oregon, and to discontinue the branch mints at Dahlonega, Georgia, Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Ga.

IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

SHIPMENT OF AUSTRIAN TROOPS TO MEXICO.

MINISTER MOTLEY'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH COUNT MENSDORFF.

REPLY OF THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

The following is the text of the correspondence which passed between the Honorable J. Lothrop Motley, United States Minister to Austria, and the Count Mensdorff:—

MR. J. LOTHROP MOTLEY TO COUNT MENSDORF

VIENNA, May 6, 1866.—It will doubtless be within your Excellency's recollection that, on the 7th of April, I had the honor to lay before you for confidential perusal a despatch of my own to Mr. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States.

This paper was in answer to a communication from the Secretary of State, instructing me to make as earnest and emphatic protest as was compatible with the profoundest respect entertained by the United States for the Imperial Royal Government, against the departure of any additional soldiers from Austria for Mexico.

The language of the protest which I was thus instructed to make was quoted at length in the despatch which I had the honor of submitting to your perusal before sending it to Washington. In returning that despatch I understood your Excellency to observe that it contained a just and explicit statement of the position of the Austrian Government in regard to affairs in Mexico, and that you had no further observations to make upon it.

Since forwarding that paper to Washington I have received despatches of a grave nature from my Government in regard to the same subject.

The instructions just received by me from Mr. Seward are in answer to my statement to him under date of the 27th March last, that the military supplementary convention between the Austrian Government and the Government of Mexico, recognized here as the legitimate one, had been signed on the 11th of March, and it was expected that about one thousand volunteers would be shipped soon from Trieste to Vera Cruz, and at least as many more in the autumn.

An imperative duty is now placed upon me of again most respectfully calling your Excellency's attention to the general and growing uneasiness throughout the United States on the subject of foreign troops in Mexico. In so doing I wish to use the most courteous and becoming terms that are compatible with the faithful execution of the task just committed to me by my Government.

Recognizing the right of one independent nation, for reasons deemed sufficient by itself, to make war upon another independent nation, and not being called upon to be a judge of the quarrel between the belligerents, the United States have scrupulously maintained neutrality in the war existing during the past few years between the empire of France and the republic of Mexico, with which power the United States Government has not ceased to maintain friendly relations.

This preservation of neutrality has been rendered the more difficult in proportion to the growth of the conviction among the people of the United States that the war began by France for the purpose of redressing grievances, and with a disclaimer of all political intention on the part of France, was continued, as it were indefinitely, for the purpose of establishing and perpetuating on the borders of our own territory a foreign Imperial Government by calls of European troops.

It is hoped that at last an arrangement has been effected by which the French troops, heretofore preventing a full expression of the national will in Mexico, are to be withdrawn.

The appearance of French troops arriving from Austria at exactly this moment, therefore, would almost inevitably increase the general excitement in the United States which the recent understanding with the French Government had begun to allay.

It would be thought—erroneously as such a supposition really is—that the Government of Austria was about to succeed that of France in an armed and protective alliance with the new Government which it wishes to see established in Mexico.

A thousand volunteers, many of them, perhaps, veterans, having served their time in the Austrian army, will be regarded as the precursors of an indefinite number, sufficient to supply the void left by the retiring French forces and to overawe, for a period of years, the free action of the Mexican people in regard to their form of Government.

The United States Government has from the beginning neither acquiesced in nor intimated the possibility of a future acquiescence in the substitution of an imperial foreign and military Government in the place of the national Republic of Mexico, unless it should satisfy itself that such was unquestionably the will of the Mexican people. That will, in the opinion of the United States Government, can never be manifested in the presence of foreign fleets and armies. It has therefore, during its very pro racted diplomatic correspondence with the French Imperial Government, been unable to admit the validity of the revolution supposed to have been effected in the Government of Mexico chiefly by the means of European forces.

In its last note addressed to the French Government it expressed itself as understanding the Emperor of the French to announce to the United States his immediate purpose to bring to an end the services of his armies in Mexico, to withdraw them, and in good faith to fall back, without stipulation or condition on the part of the United States, upon the principle of non-intervention, as to which he is henceforth agreed with the United States.

The practice of the United States Government, says the Secretary of State, is from its beginning a guarantee to all nations of the respect of the American people for the free sovereignty of the people in every other State. It is the chief element of foreign intercourse in our history.

Thus much of information I have thought it not superfluous to give of the latest expression by the United States Government to that of France of its sentiments in regard to the affairs of Mexico.

I am now instructed to say to the Imperial Royal Government of Austria that in the opinion of the United States the time seems to have arrived when the position of their Government in relation to Mexico should frankly and distinctly be made known to the Imperial Royal Government and to all others whom it may directly concern.

The United States, for reasons which seem to them to be just and to have their foundation in the laws of nations, maintain that the domestic republican Government is the only legitimate one existing in Mexico. They cannot, in view of the character of their own political institutions, their proximity and intimate relations toward Mexico, and their just influence in the affairs of the American continent, consent to the subversion of that Government by foreign armies.

Having urged upon the French Government their strong, and, as they think, reasonable desire for the withdrawal of the French troops engaged in that objectionable invasion, it now becomes proper for the United States to announce that they are no less opposed to military intervention for political objects hereafter in Mexico, with the sanction of the Austrian Government, than they are opposed to any further intervention of the same character in that country by France.

I am accordingly instructed to state that the United States sincerely desire that Austria may find it just and expedient to come upon the ground of non-intervention in Mexico, which is maintained by the United States, and to which they have invited France. They could not but regard as a matter of serious concern the despatch of any troops from Austria for Mexico while the subject which I am thus directed to present to the Austrian Government remains under consideration.

I have now faithfully laid before your Excellency, as briefly as the importance of the subject would permit, the position of the United States in regard to Mexico.

Until recently I have been instructed by my Government to abstain from formal political discussions here of the important events occurring in this country.

On repeated occasions, however, I have felt it appropriate to express in courteous language, without formality, but in all sincerity, the opinions of the United States Government and people as to the attempt to establish a foreign and Imperial Government by means of European military forces upon the ruins of an American Republic. Those opinions have been so secret to those with whom I have had the honor of conversing, but is only now that I am instructed by my Government to speak in its name, and with the whole weight of whatever influence it may be thought to possess over the general sentiment of the world.

There has been no doubt, I suppose, as to the almost unanimous opinion of the American people on the subject. From time to time it has been my duty to place before the Imperial royal Government documents emanating from the Cabinet at Washington relating to the affairs of Mexico. The diplomatic correspondence of the United States Government with that of France, from the beginning of the hostile expeditions against Mexico down to a very recent period, has been regularly printed, and is within the reach of all who wish to read it.

Public sentiment in the United States as to intervention on the part of European Governments and soldiers for the purpose of revolutionizing the polity, subverting the existing institutions and controlling the destiny of American republics, has been manifested in every way in which it was possible to make it known—by solemn resolutions of Congress, by the utterances of great public meetings, without distinction of party, and by the general voice of the American press.

The feeling of the American people and its successive Administrations, as exhibited through the whole of their national career and publicly manifested on many solemn occasions, in regard to to forcible and armed interference by European powers with the established institutions on the Western Continent are, whether they may be deemed reasonable or not, and whatever weight may be attached to them by European opinion, a matter of history and known to mankind.

Such interference was long ago proclaimed, on the highest official authority, as of necessity to be considered a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States.

It is hardly expedient, therefore, on this occasion, to consume more of your Excellency's time by the exposition of a subject so familiar to you.

I beg your Excellency to believe that the frankness and sincerity with which I have thus set forth, in obedience to the instructions of the President, the sentiments of the Government which I have the honor to represent at the court of his Imperial royal Majesty, are not incompatible with the most entire respect for the Imperial royal Government and the Austrian nation, and with the warmest and most sincere desire for their welfare.

In conclusion, I feel it my duty in this most grave aspect of affairs to repeat the earnest hope that it may yet be found expedient to postpone the departure of fresh troops from Austria to Mexico until such answer to this communication as your Excellency may be pleased to make shall have been candidly and deliberately considered by the United States Government at Washington.

In the meantime, I pray your Excellency, etc.

J. LOTHROP MOTLEY.

COUNT MENDDORFF TO MR. J. LOTHROP MOTLEY.

(*Translated from the German.*)

VIENNA, May 20, 1866.—The undersigned has had the honor to receive the note addressed to him by Mr. Motley, under date of the 5th instant, which contains the representations his Government has felt itself called upon to make in reference to the volunteers enlisted in the Austrian States for Austrian military service in Mexico.

The undersigned has already had, repeatedly, occasion to give Mr. Motley verbal explanations as to the nature and bearing as well as to the very limited scale of the enlistments, to be made only during a very short period. The object of these explanations was to dispel every possible doubt that could arise in the mind of the Federal Government as to the intentions of the Austrian Government in this affair.

It appears, however, from Mr. Motley's latest communication that these explanations have not as yet had the effect of setting at rest the apprehensions of the United States Government, who seem to perceive in these enlistments an interference in the internal affairs of Mexico which might induce the United States to abandon the neutral attitude which they have hitherto observed, and which might further be considered by the public opinion of the United States as an unfriendly proceeding against them, a proceeding which would be entirely at variance with the feelings of the Imperial Government.

The undersigned, although not sharing all the points of view developed in Mr. Motley's note, is, nevertheless, in a position to announce to him that, in consequence of the above-mentioned considerations, the necessary measures have been taken to suspend the departure of the newly enlisted volunteers for Mexico.

In the firm conviction that the Cabinet at Washington will see, in this proceeding of the Imperial Government, a further motive to persevere in its neutral attitude towards Mexico, as well as a new proof of the sincere desire of the Imperial Government to keep off all that could act unfavorably on the relations of both countries, the undersigned avails himself, etc.

MENSDORFF.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court in Banc—President Judge Sharswood, Judges Stroud and Hare.—The Court was this morning engaged with the argument list on third calling.

Court of Common Pleas—President Judge Allison and Judge Ludlow.—The Certiorari list was before the Court this morning. As usual, the largest number were landlord and tenant cases.

A Supreme Court at Nisi Prius will be held on Saturday morning.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.—James Jeffreys pleaded guilty to a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. He represented himself to be connected with the Shiffler Hose Company, and collected money in the name of the company, but always kept the money.

Charles Kimmer and Elizabeth Kimmer were acquitted of a charge of the larceny of a cow, valued at $75, and a calf valued at $20, the property of Wm. Y. Leader. Mr. Leader was in the habit of keeping the cow and calf in his lawn before the house, and, as he testified, he supposed his gate had been left open, and the cow and calf had wandered on to the place of defendants. However, after search he found the cow and calf were found tied in the yard of defendants. He demanded them, but defendants refused to give them up until they had been paid five dollars for keeping them. He then issued a search-warrant and obtained his property. He said he had no wish to prosecute the party, as he did not think they intended to steal the cow and calf.

Henry Leader was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery upon George Kimmer. It grew out of the cow case.

Emma Anderson and Albert Thompson, colored, were charged with keeping a very disorderly house in Barclay street, near Sixth. Witnesses testified that they were continually annoyed by the noise of drunken men and women at all hours of the night. One witness said that the defendants were in the habit of carrying on a wholesale robbery; that Emma would entice men into the house, while Albert would rob them, and kick them down stairs. Emma, in the meanwhile, amusing herself by throwing bottles at them. The jury, of course, rendered a verdict of guilty.

William Robinson, colored, was acquitted of a charge of the larceny, as bailee, of $6, the property of Littleton Maurice, colored. Maurice gave Robinson some fish to sell, and Robinson kept the money. It was such an old affair that Maurice did not wish to have Robinson convicted. The bill was therefore submitted to the jury without any evidence.

James Washington and Kinsey Welsh, colored, were convicted of a charge of the larceny of a push-cart, valued at $20, the property of John Cole.

William Cowley was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery upon Susan Pottinger. Prosecutrix did not appear, and the bill was submitted without evidence.

Joseph Baker was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon James McKinney. Baker asked McKinney to follow him the way to a lady's house, and McKinney did so; arrived there, McKinney asked if the lady was at home, and received a negative answer. He told Baker that the lady was not at home. Baker then commenced to beat him unmercifully.

James Furgerson was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of a watch, valued at $20 00, the property of James Spinnach. Spinnach testified that while he was at a ball at the Sansom Street Hall, some one struck him, and Furgerson grabbed his watch, and handed it to a man named O'Hara. But there was no positive evidence.

John Burns and Gilbert Connor were each convicted on a cross-bill of assault and battery. Burns was kicked out of a house by Connor, and when on the street Connor kicked Burns into the street. Sentenced to pay costs of prosecution.

Hannah Scurry and Daniel Dunn were

OUR PARIS LETTER.

Italian Letter Writers in Paris—The War Question—Taciturnity of Napoleon—The Effects of a Prospective War—Amusements on Sundays—Piccolomini—The Approaching French Exhibition, Etc. Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PARIS, May 31, 1866.

ITALIAN CORRESPONDENTS.

As it is my duty as Parisian chronicler to tell you of all that is going on in our gay capital, I must not omit to tell you of a new class of individuals that has sprung up amongst us since reports of an intended war between Italy and Austria have been circulating in France. The Paris papers tell their readers that their offices are all day long filled by persons about to depart for Italy to join Garibaldi, who offer their services to them as correspondents from the seat of war. *La Liberte*, of which I have often spoken to you, and which is edited by Emile de Girardin, assisted by two able writers, Duvernois and Pessard, informs us that it has in one day received more than six hundred letters, with offers of correspondence from Italy.

We must not be surprised that our Parisian press is so badly informed on Italian matters.

THE TOCSIN OF WAR

has not yet rung. We are still living with the sword of Damocles hanging over our heads. Whilst in Saxony, in Silesia, in Lombardy, and in Venetia more than two millions of men are waiting to cut each other's throats, diplomacy is doing all that it can to prevent a conflict between Austria, Italy, and Prussia.

London, Paris, and St. Petersburg have agreed to send the following programme to Vienna, Berlin, and Florence, which runs thus:—*The Elbe Duchies, the security of Italy, the German federal question.* The programme, in principle, has not been rejected by the three belligerents, but, alas! the general opinion in London and in in Paris is that the Congress will not bring us a pacific solution of the present conflict.

Austria objects to the article—Venetian question. Italy, on the contrary, wishes it to be maintained on the programme. Prussia consents to send a representative to sit at the green baize table on condition that the decisions of the Congress shall not cramp its liberty of action; and, finally, the German Bund will not hear of European powers meddling in the affairs of Germany, which can only be settled by the Germans themselves.

With respect to Russia, it objects to the Oriental question and the question of nationalities being mooted. We fear the Congress will be like a Tower of Babel.

NAPOLEON III,

who is evidently the *Deus ex Machina* of this imbroglio, is still as taciturn as ever—those nearest about him know not his second thoughts. He has had private wires attached to the different telegraphs, and sends private telegrams, with his own hands, to Count Bismark, at Berlin; and General La Marmora, at Florence. At all places of public amusement, at the balls of the Tuileries, his Majesty wears a most unruffled countenance—apparently, most desirous for the maintenance of peace. It is believed by knowing ones, that the Congress is only a subterfuge, in order to give Italy and Prussia the time to arm *comme il faut*. There is no doubt that Austria is in a better situation, in a military point of view, than either Prussia or Italy. In Prussia the Landwehr, which is the basis of Prussian defense, refuses to answer to the call of the Government. The forty thousand volunteers that have flocked to the standard of Garibaldi are as yet armed but with good intentions, as they have neither arms nor clothing. Our private Italian correspondence informs us that the swarms of volunteers now trying to get enlisted can, in case of need, be little depended upon.

Even the French Government, notwithstanding its enthusiasm for the cause of Italy, did not think that things would go so fast. It will be a few weeks before the Imperial French army will be able to take the field.

Italy *must* have *Venetia*—or perish. The *statu quo* is a war minus *killed or wounded*, for the expenses of the standing army of Italy will bring it to the brink of ruin in no time. In Prussia, the consequences of the mobilization of the Landwehr are terrible. The town of Berlin, obliged to feed seventeen hundred and fifty wives and children of men called away to fight, who have left their families destitute of everything. Moreover, the number of workmen thrown out of employment by the stagnation of affairs amounts to more than twenty thousand.

As regards the number of failures, they are more than I can reckon.

Our Mediterranean correspondent writes us, that several English men-of-war are about to leave Malta in order to be near the theatre of events.

THE FRENCH DERBY.

Our summer amusements have commenced. One cannot imagine a more splendid sight than that of the meeting on Sunday last, at the Bois de Boulogne, to witness the run for the great prize of 100,000 francs. All now agree that the French Derby is in every respect superior to the Epsom Derby, as the lower classes in France are less brutal and less addicted to drunkenness than in England. We have had quite an invasion of English ladies and gentlemen, and jockeys innumerable have been crossing and recrossing the Channel for the last three weeks, attending on the fine specimens of horse flesh that have been sent over for our admiration.

The victory of the Duke of Beaufort's horse gave great satisfaction to the English visitors in Paris, as not only is he one of the most popular of English sportsmen, but his present success is a well-merited recompense for his gallant conduct last year, when he sent over "Todleben" to meet the formidable "Gladiateur," and preferred to encounter certain defeat than allow the English turf to be unrepresented. "Ceylon's" previous performances were running in the Biennial at New Market, and the fourteenth Biennial at Bath, each of which he won. As a two year old, he did not start. The work of art this year presented to the winner by the Emperor, is a large oblong silver corbeil for flowers, beautifully chased outside with hunting subjects in *alto relievo*, and placed on four feet about two inches high.

The great race of the Bois de Boulogne has been carried off twice by English horses, and twice by French:—the former, "Ranger" and "Ceylon;" and the latter, "Vermoult" and the celebrated "Gladiateur."

The famous cherry-stone, which has the last few weeks excited such wonderful admiration at the Retrospective Exhibition in the Champs Elysees, has just been sold at the auction rooms in the Rue Drouot; this microscopic marvel of art and patience, which has beautifully carved on it a representation of a charge of cavalry, brought £40.

We regret to learn from Florence that the charming Piccolomini, who often delighted us when signing in *La Traviata* and *La Figlia del Reggimento*, is suffering from a cancerous disease and that but little hopes are entertained of her recovery.

The space applied for in the Paris Exhibition of next year far exceeds the area at the disposal of the Council. Hence, there is a talk of supplementary exhibitions undertaken by private enterprise for the accommodation of rejected candidates. The United States people especially are very much disgusted with the small space allotted to them, and think of retiring to a show of their own.

Before closing my letter I must inform you that the greatest *entente cordiale* existed, on Sunday last, between the English and French votaries of the turf. These gentlemen spent the evening together at the well-known place of amusement, *Le Jardin Mabille*. They did not feel inclined "to go home till morning," the pickled salmon having got into their heads. The police were obliged to help several to their homes.

The musical world has been very much taken up of late by a new opera by Flotow, the composer of the well-known operetta *Martha*, which has had such success in France, Germany, England, and America. It is entitled

"ZILDA,"

the words by H. Georges. The plot of the piece is according to the bills taken from the "Arabian Nights." This is, however, a mistake. *Zilda* is taken from a story by Voltaire, called "Caxe Saneta; or, Little Evil for Great Good." The music is light and sparkling, though written by a German; it much resembles some of the compositions of Auber and Offenbach, whose *Orphee aux Enfers* has had such wonderful success in Paris, having been performed more than three hundred times. The public taste is now all for music, and how should it be otherwise when kings give the example?

I suppose everybody has heard of Richard Wagner, the apostle of "the music for the future," whose opera of *Tannhauser* met with such a very unwelcome reception in Paris in 1861. It appears that the young King Louis of Bavaria (aged about twenty) is music-mad. A few days ago he suddenly disappeared from his capital, Munich, which caused great consternation amongst the ministers and the *entourage* of the young King. "They sought him that night, and they sought him next day," as the song says. A few days after, the King returned; and where had he been?—to wish his friend Richard Wagner a happy new year on his friend's birthday. *Rien que cela!*

The grand *medaille d'honneur*, which has generally been given for the best picture exhibited at the *Exhibition des Beaux Arts*, is to be left to the decision of the artists themselves, *i. e.*, those artists who have already had three medals. As usual, the artists, who *never* can agree upon any point, have met, but have not been able to come to a decision as to whom it shall be given; therefore, the medal will, I dare say, remain this year without an owner.

TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENCE.

Hasty Notes of Travel, Fishing, etc., from Washington to the West.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PITTSBURG, June 11, 1866.

The following hasty jottings of our travelling adventures are presented for the amusement of your numerous readers. We commence with

BALTIMORE.—A regular line of omnibuses is supposed to have uniform rates of fare. Not so here. Crossing to Harrisburg depot you can take your choice—walk into the 'bus with dignity and pay thirty-five cents, or dicker with the conductor outside and go for two bits in the same coach. Mem.—*Dicker* next time in Baltimore. At Harrisburg depot there is polite attention; also, at all hours of the night, a cup of coffee that is not smoky, but Mocha—real nut-brown, delicious coffee, so divinely loved by "the late Henry Ward Beecher."

Up the Susquehanna and Juniata bottoms (the "Blue Juniata," where roamed the Indian maid, the "Bright Alfaretta," some years ago), the winter wheat and grass crops are looking lusty. On the uplands, however, the farmers complain of drouth and prospect of short crops. There was a shower Sunday morning over the Alleghenies, but, from appearances, it was mostly wasted on the wilderness, not extending much to the settlements on the eastern slope. Butter, twenty to twenty-five cents; beef high, and cattle never so high—so the farmers say. The apple crop promises to be abundant.

At ALTOONA the traveller will find a good breakfast cooked for him, which he will be likely to enjoy, provided there is a butter-knife furnished and the servants are attentive.

Over the mountains the rain has been abundant, as far down as Pittsburg, perhaps further. Crops, especially grass, show signs of drouth. Winter wheat also poor.

PITTSBURG.—Arrived Sunday evening. Having to leave at 2 A. M., do not wish to go to bed. So, take a stroll in the direction of a church, the resounding notes of whose organ attract us in. The sexton is too polite. The easy cushioned seats and dreamy music woo tired nature to repose, and we hear too little of the preacher's excellent discourse. At ten o'clock or thereabouts the sexton gently wakes us. Forgetting where we are, we hastily inquire about the Chicago train and our bill for lodging in the same breath. The good man tells us we must still be dreaming; he dresn't keep hotel, but contributions are always acceptable for the benefit of *the church*. Begging permission to understand his little remark as a "joak," we each award it a first premium of twenty-five cents, for the express use and benefit of his little jokers at home, and liquidate accordingly. We tender our apologies, and trust that if we ever stop in Pittsburg another Sunday evening to await the train, we may make better use of our religious privileges than sponging lodgings out of the church.

This party—two of us—hope to find some good fishing in the Northwest, but of this "etc.," we will write hereafter.

In haste, OBBIE.

GROWTH OF PLANTS.—M. Duchartre, a French chemist who has investigated the rate of growth in plants by day and night, considers that the greatest increase in length takes place at night. His measurements have been made on the vine, the gladiolus, the strawberry, the hop, and other plants.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Moses F. Odell.

Moses Fowler Odell, Naval Officer at New York, died at half-past 12 yesterday, after a long and torturing illness, which he bore with manly and Christian fortitude.

Mr. Odell, whose habit, during the war, while he was a member of Congress, of constantly visiting the hospitals, and in other ways personally caring for the welfare and comfort of the soldiers around Washington, has endeared his name to men in every part of the country, was born in Tarrytown, N. Y., February 24, 1818. His parents removed to New York while he was still a youth, and here he received a common school education, and at an early age entered the Custom House as a clerk.

By diligence and faithfulness he rose from place to place of trust, until he became Assistant Collector, during the administration of President Polk. His conduct of the affairs of the Custom House won for him the regard of his fellow-citizens. He had a clear head, and could unravel the intricacies of tariffs as few who have held the office could do. He became so indispensable in the Custom House that he was retained in the place of Assistant Collector under several Collectors.

During the administration of Mr. Buchanan Mr. Odell held the post of Public Appraiser at New York. In 1860 he was elected to Congress to represent the Brooklyn district. In April, 1861, he made one of the first war speeches in his district, and used his influence among his party with all his might to secure their support of the war for the Union. He helped to raise the famous 14th Regiment of Brooklyn.

His speeches and conduct at home gave him the confidence of the Unionists, in the extra sessions of July, 1861, when he first took his seat. He was the leader of the War Democrats; and he was placed, when it was formed, upon the Committee on the Conduct of the War, one of the most important in that Congress.

He was re-elected to Congress, and would have been elected for a third term had he not declined to serve. He spoke but seldom in Congress; but served faithfully on the committees of which he was a member; and was conspicuous for his zeal and care to the welfare of the soldiers in the armies and in the hospitals. It is believed that the seeds of his last illness were contracted by exposure on the battle-field of Fair Oaks, whither he had gone to help care for the wounded, and in the hospital ships on the river.

Mr. Odell was a warm and trusted friend of Mr. Lincoln, who valued very highly his public services and disinterested character. He was also on the most intimate friendly terms with Mr. Johnson, who served during one session with him, on the Committee on the Conduct of the War. When Mr. Johnson became President he appointed Mr. Odell Naval Officer, a post which he was in every way qualified by experience and training to fill to the satisfaction of the merchants and the Government.

Benjamin Mifflin.

Benjamin Mifflin, who was yesterday consigned to the grave, was a gentleman well known to thousands of our citizens, and especially to the members connected with the newspaper press of Philadelphia. Early in life he was associated with the Hon. Simon Cameron in publishing the Doylestown *Democrat*. In 1826 he commenced business in Philadelphia, with Mr. R. Parry, book printer. When the *Weekly Pennsylvanian* was started, about the commencement of the struggle between Andrew Jackson and the United States Bank, Mr. Mifflin became associated with the paper. Joseph C. Neal, author of the famous "Charcoal Sketches," was editor of the *Pennsylvanian* at the time. In 1832 the publishers were induced to issue a daily in support of President Jackson.

About the year 1844 Mr. Mifflin retired from the *Pennsylvanian*, being succeeded by A. Boyd Hamilton, Esq., and shortly afterwards he started *Neal's Saturday Gazette*, a weekly paper which achieved great success, and was known and sought after the Union over. Mr. Mifflin was a man of genial feeling, and was universally respected by all who knew him. He was among those who assisted to make the reputation of Philadelphia journalists—a reputation which has been felt throughout the entire Union. His funeral was attended by a large number of personal friends, together with the members of Rising Star Lodge, A. Y. M., and Philadelphia Typographical Society, of both of which he was an old and highly respected member.

FRUITS, NUTS,

SARDINES, ETC. ETC.

Oranges and Lemons, Messina.
Paper Shell and Bordeaux Almonds.
Sardines, half and quarter boxes.
Marseilles Olive Oil, quarts and pints.
Nonpariel Superfine Capers.
Spanish and French Olives, in kegs and glass.
English Pickles, Sauces, and Mustard.
American Pickles, in barrels and glass.
Tomato Catsup and Pepper Sauce, quarts and pints.
English Mushroom and Walnut Catsup.
Worcestershire and Lucknow Sauce.
Bunch, Layer, Seedless, and Valencia Raisins.
Zante and Patras Currants, and Citron.
French, Turkey, and Imperial Prunes.
Grenoble Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, and Filberts.
Italian Maccaroni and Vermicelli.
Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, Lobsters, and Corn.

Also, 200 cases of the celebrated Virgin Oil of Aix, imported by us, quarts and pints.

The richest Salad Oil received from France,

JOSEPH B. BUSSIER & CO.,

6 5 tuths 7 1j

No. 108 South DELAWARE Avenue.

THE HARRISON BOILER

A SAFE STEAM BOILER.

The attention of manufacturers and others using Steam is confidently called to this new Steam Generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation etc. not possessed by any other boiler now in use. This boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends.

Nearly one hundred of these Boilers are now in operation, some of them in the best establishments in this city.

For descriptive circulars or price, apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., Harrison Boiler Works, GRAY'S FERRY Road, adjoining the United States Arsenal, Philadelphia. 4 21 s tu th2m5p

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL

CURES TETTER,

ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

For sale by all Druggists.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT:

No. 53 South THIRD Street,

Above Chesnut.

Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

SAFE FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND

Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe

FOR SALE.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 45 p

PACKING BOXES

Of all kinds and for all use, supplied at short notice. My advantages for making are the best in the city, and Prices low as. Call for a list of prices before you buy, at corner of TWELFTH and NOBLE Streets.

Fruit dealers supplied.

5 28 1m ALBERT D. COOKE.

DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS ONLY,

AT MILLIKEN'S,

No. 828 ARCH Street.

NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.
TRAVELLING DRESS LINENS.
CORN COLORED LINENS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS.
BLOUSE LINENS.
LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN DUCKS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN CHECKS, for Boys' Wear.
IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, Best Makes.
SHIRT BOSOMS, Very Superior.
LINEN DAMASKS, by the Yard.
TABLE CLOTHS, All Sizes.
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
TOWELS, Great Variety.
LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment in the city, at

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE

6 9 stuth1m No. 828 ARCH Street.

80 CENTS ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, FOR BOYS.
$1 00 Cassimeres, for men's wear.
$1 50 fine Cassimeres, for suits.
50 cent fine Linen Drills.
Linen Duck, for Ladies' wear and ladies' Sacques.
Fine Mixed Goods for suits.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

$6'50 FINE BED BLANKETS.
Blankets for single beds.
Blankets for berths.
Blankets for hotels.
Blankets for ice
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

WHITE HERNANI SHAWLS.
White Crepe Maret Shawls.
White Lama Wool Shawls.
White Printed Cashmere Shawls.
Black Thibet Shawls.
Shetland Shawls, Sea side Shawls.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

50 CENTS FINE BLACK ALPACAS.
50 cent Fine Pearl Colored Alpacas.
25 cent Grenadine Barèges.
$2 00 wide Gros Grain Silks, for Sacques.
Travelling Dress Goods.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

Have just opened a complete stock o

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

500 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles
Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.
100 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.
A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.
GLOVES—GLOVES.
A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.
TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear 9 12

1000 YARDS PLAID MUSLIN, CHEAP.
65c. Fine White Pique.
50c. 5-4 wide Victoria Lawns.
$1 00. Shirred Muslins for Waists.
33c. Fine Cambric Muslins.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

250 DOZEN LINEN NAPKINS AT $2.50 and $2 65.
10-4 Linen Sheeting, $1 25.
100 dozen Red bordered Towels, $2.75 per doz.
75c. Hand-loom Table Linen.
65c. Unbleached Table Linen.
200 dozen Linen Hdkfs., from late sales.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

25 CENTS FINE BLEACHED SHIRTING Muslins, yard wide.
Wamsutta, Williamsville, and New York Mills.
33c. Pillow Muslins.
10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Sheeting Muslins.
22c. Unbleached Muslins yard wide.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

371 CENTS ALL WOOL FLANNELS.
2 Ballardvale Domet Flannels.
Angola and Fine Twilled Flannels.
Flannels for bathing suits.
Canton Flannels, Shirting Flannels.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 6 N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,

2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.
100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.
Ottoy Valenciane and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.
The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.
LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
These of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warrante to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 5

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co's Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them: they cost but ten cents. No. 253 RACE street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,

Watches,

Jewelry,

Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 25

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,

OF THE

Most Superior Workmanship,

AT THE

NEW STORE,

No. 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros.' Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 26 5 BOWMAN & [illegible]ARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,

11 1 lemth $rp Below Fourth.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK

OF

FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY, AND FANCY AND PLAIN SILVERWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [5 26 5

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20 6 No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE,

SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

The new and splendid steamships

PIONEER.....Captain P. F. Hoxie
TONAWANDA.....Captain Jacob Teal

Cabin Passage.....$15 00
Deck Passage.....$8 00

The Steamship

"PIONEER,"

Will commence receiving freight for the above port, at RACE Street Wharf, on THURSDAY, June 14, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.

The State room accommodations of this steamer are of a superior and commodious character.

Freight taken for Charleston S. C., and forwarded via Savannah with quick despatch.

No bills of lading signed after vessel leaves the wharf.

S. & J. M. FLANAGAN,

No. 420 South DELAWARE Avenue.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAM C. HARRIS,

Freight and Passenger Agent,

5 25 tf No. 208 North DELAWARE Avenue.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.

"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."

"IBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."

Steam to

LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30

THE PAID CERTIFICATES

issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at

LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

Also, to and from

ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL,

Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"

1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,

3 16 No. 128 DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,

Kensington Screw Dock,

1 15 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 6rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

8 24 5 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,

SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,

No. 38 South FIFTH Street.

Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 10 6 No. 1102 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Sitzwhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers CHASE, SHARP & THOMPSON,

5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

GREEN PEAS,

GREEN CORN,

FRESH PEACHES,

FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,

9 18 4p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDItors, Legatees, and other persons interested.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in June next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1866.

April 27, William S. Mann, Administrator of JOHN P. MONNIER, deceased.
" 28, Joseph Ryan, Executor of BRIDGET MULLEN, deceased.
" 28, Isaac K. Wright and John E. Marter, Administrators of DAVID H. WRIGHT, deceased.
" 28, John B. Wright and John Smith, Executors of JOHN WRIGHT, deceased.
" 30, Hartley Dodgson, Administrator, d. b. n. of JAMES DODGSON, deceased.
" 30, William M. Greiner and John Yard, Jr., Executors of WILLIAM ELISON, deceased.
" 30, Thomas Cunningham, Executor and Trustee of JAMES HAMILTON, deceased.
May 1, Rebecca C. Lewis, Guardian of WILLING FRANCIS LEWIS, (late a minor.)
" 1, William H. Woods, Executor of SARAH WOODS, deceased.
" 1, Michael F. Keenan, Administrator d. b. n. of Rev. DANIEL SHERIDAN, deceased.
" 2, Levina Hassan, Administrator of HENRY HASSAN, deceased.
" 2, John M. Kellock, Administrator c. t. a. of Rev. SHIPPARD K. KOLLOCK deceased.
" 3, Margaret A. Hodgdon Executrix of SAMUEL HODGDON, deceased.
" 2, Hannah Kelly, Administratrix of WILLIAM KELLY, deceased.
" 3, Charles Smith, Administrator of JOHN R. SMITH, deceased.
" 4, Passmore Williamson, Administrator of CYRUS BILLBORN, deceased.
" 4, Henry H. Reed and Francis Heyl, Executors of CATHARINE REED, deceased.
" 4, Henry H. Reed and Francis Heyl, Executors of MICHAEL REED, deceased.
" 8, Samuel R. Coolidge, Administrator (as filed by his Executor) of JAMES H. HARRISON, deceased.
" 8, Philip and Abraham M. Knorr, Executors of JOHN KNORR, deceased.
" 9, James McGlinchey, Executor of PATRICK McGLINCHEY, deceased.
" 10, Charles Evans, Executor of ANN CLEAVER, deceased.
" 10, John and Redwood F. Warner, Executors of JOSEPH WARNER deceased.
" 11, Joseph Wayne, Jr., Executor of JOSEPH WAYNE, deceased.
" 11, Benjamin P. Elliott, Executor of FRANCIS B. MESTOKER, deceased.
" 12, James Bonnar, Executor of HENRY CLARKE ROGERS deceased.
" 15, Josiah Reger, Executor of LEONARD REGER, deceased.
" 15, Rowland H. Stokes, Executor of THOMAS STOKES, deceased.
" 16, Charles Gilbert, Executor (as filed by his Executor), of SAMUEL GILBERT, deceased.
" 16, John Mills and William McNully, Executors of JOHN SNYDER, deceased.
" 17, Ellerslie Wallace, Guardian of MARY H. DUKE (late a minor).
" 17, Elizabeth Peters, Executrix of MARGARET LOUDERBACK, deceased.
" 18, Clayton Lippincott, Administrator of JACOB HINCKMAN, deceased.
" 18, J. George Smith, Administrator of THOMAS LEMON, deceased.
" 18, Joseph Bail, Trustee of GEORGE BLACK, deceased.
" 18, Thomas H. Montgomery, Executor of GEORGE JUPITER deceased.
" 19, Francis A. Dantorth and Robert Shoemaker, Executors of APPLETON B. DANFORTH, deceased.
" 19, John Thomson, Administrator of ELIZABETH J. DICKSON deceased.
" 21, Joshua Cowpland, Administrator of ANN COWPLAND, deceased.
" 21, Elizabeth E. Welch (late Tracy), Administratrix of JEREMIAH TRACY, deceased.
" 23, G. Dawson Coleman and W. Heyward Drayton, Executors of HARRIET COLEMAN, deceased.
" 24, William Allen, Executor of ISABELLA ALLEN, deceased.
" 24, Sarah H. Atherton, Guardian of ELLEN FISHER deceased.
" 24, Robert G. White, Guardian of HENRY F. HEBERTON (late a minor.)
" 24, Thomas Mcgee, Guardian of the minor children of WILLIAM PALLET, deceased.
" 24, Craig Biddle, Executor of PRISCILLA DAVIS, deceased.
" 24, Valentine Keely and Amanda L. Torboss, Executors of GEORGE KEELY deceased.
" 24, Michael Devir, et al., Administrators of EDWARD DEVIR deceased.
" 24, Elijah J. Brigham, Administrator of ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON, deceased.
" 24, Fidel Fisher, Administrator of CHRISTINA SCHMIDT, deceased.
" 24, George R. Leslie and James M. Farr, Executors of JAMES M. LESLIE, deceased.
" 24, Thomas B. Dwight Administrator b. n. c. t. a. of ELIZA L. DWIGHT deceased.

5 25 31 7 14 FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 12, 1866.—NOTICE is hereby given that Writs of Scire Facias will be issued upon the following claims at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same are paid within that time to W. A. SLIVER,

Attorney at Law,

No. 30 North SEVENTH Street.

City to use of Lane Schofield vs Cornelius S. Smith, C. P., December T., 1864, No. 2, for paving, $143 95, lot S. W. corner of Second and Queen streets, 23 feet 3 inches by 60 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. John Sanders, C. P., March T., 1865, No. 60, for paving, $44 00, lot N. E. corner of Sixth and Lombard streets, 16 feet by 20 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. James Montgomery, C. P. December T., 1865, No. 49, for paving, $39 75, lot S. W. corner of Seventeenth and Montrose streets, 13 feet by 46 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. Freeman Scott, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 1, for paving, $55 84, lot N. E. corner of Tenth and Poplar streets, 18 feet front on Tenth street by 36 feet.

Same vs same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 2, for paving, $24 72, lot north side of Poplar street, 36 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24.

Same vs same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 3, for paving, $23 53, lot north side of Poplar street, 50 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 4, for paving, $24 43, lot north side of Poplar street, 64 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.

Same vs William A. Archer, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 5, for paving, $24 77, lot south side of Brown street, 32 feet 6 inches east from St. John street, 15 feet 6 inches by 29 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 6, for paving, $24 22, lot south side of Brown street, 48 feet east from St. John street, 18 feet 5 inches by 29 feet 5 in. 4 12 th3m*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ADELAIDE MERCER, by etc., vs. BERNARD MERCER

In Divorce. March Term 1866. No. 60.

To BERNARD MERCER, Respondent:—

Take notice that depositions, on behalf of the libellant in the above case, will be taken before Charles N. Mann, Esq., Examiner

THE CELESTIAL EMBASSY.

The Chinese Envoy's Report on England.

From the Owl.

The following is the translation of a despatch from the Chinese Commissioner, at present in England, to his Government:—Pin-ta-jin, Commissioner from his Celestial Majesty to the Barbarians of Europe, a Privy Councillor, a Member of the Board of Etiquette, Senior President of the Council for Foreign Disputes, to his Highness the Prince of Kung. Having been required by your Highness to send such reports as may seem to be worthy of attention, from time to time, in these distant parts, I hasten now to report that I have in safety landed in this, the country of the English barbarians, and am living in the Capital. I am informed that, even as his Celestial Majesty deemed it prudent to retire from Pekin on the approach of the barbarian officers, so also has the Queen of these people retired to a place in the country, on a hill by a river, where she will be safe from us.

In the same way it is said that the heir apparent has also left the capital, and betaken himself to a private house, where he may be secure from any danger from our presence. Major Brine, who is sent to wait on us, says that the Queen and Prince are not gone away from fear, but that some horses are running about near the house to which the prince is gone. This is evidently to deceive us, for the barbarians do not shoot horses, and if it was only to see them, why should they not be made to run in the capital? We have, however, tried to reassure the Prime Minister that there is no occasion for fear. But these English seem to me to be a very timid race. Your Highness, perhaps, will hardly believe me when I say that the commonest word to hear is "panic," which, I am told, means a foolish and groundless fear. In every place where we go we are sure to be met by this expression. I have asked Major Brine, and he says that it is a great fear about not having money enough, and that a great bank has been making a great "squeeze." They are, indeed, an odd people.

If there is not money enough, the experience of the Celestial Empire, as your highness knows, points necessarily to a "squeeze;" but the English as yet do not understand politics. Then, again, I find great fear among many of a body of what are apparently Taepings, but here called Fenians. I have asked to be shown their camps, or taken to their army, but then I am told there is no camp and no army. Then I say, "Of what, then, are you afraid?" and I am told that it is in another country that the Taeping Fenians are, and that something might happen in that country to disturb the peace. It must be a bad Government, unlike the strong one under your Highness, which can thus tremble at everything. Then I am told that there is a great fear among some of the great council that they will lose their seats at the governing board. It is difficult to understand this question, as there seems to be much division on the subject. As far as I can understand there are two parties in this State. One is the party under Lord Bright Russell. He is in power, and he does not want to give it up; and there is another party under Lord Derby, who has the curious custom of running very fast along a piece of grass once a year near the capital, amidst the cheers of his people.

This ceremony we were too late to see, which I much regret. Now, the one party want to divide the seats of the other party, and as I am told that a seat is a fine palace in the country, the party of the running lord do not want to lose them, and therefore they fight amongst themselves and with the followers of the great Lord Russell. I fear that I have not made the matter very clear to your Highnes; but it is a very trivial matter, as no one but the rivals themselves seem to care for it. Reform is the name of the palace where Lord Bright Russell lives, but it appears that the servants of Derby have often tried to get into it. The barbarians here seem to be weak in other ways. As far as I can learn, there is a great commotion in States near here. It is said they are going to fight, but I am unable to understand what they are going to fight about. I have written to the great Lord Russell to ask, but he has not yet answered me. I am told that England will have nothing to do with it; but this seems to me to be untrue.

If she could send troops and ships all the way to Pekin to fight, she must surely fight here when she is so close. So I said to Major Brine, but he told me that the policy of the Government was non-intervention—that is, that they did not interfere with other nations. This is evidently untrue, or they would not have bombarded Canton or burnt Yuen-ming-Yuen. It is plain to me that in England now everybody is very much afraid of everything, and that we have been led into paying too much attention to what she says and does. I would suggest to your Highness that it would be good policy to threaten to send a fleet of junks to blockade the Thames, should you have any difficulty in the future with the English Ambassador at Pekin. If you can prove to the barbarians that you are in earnest you will conquer, for their Government has never yet been able to persuade others that it is in earnest about anything.

What the Celestial Embassy Witnessed in the British Parliament.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, June 2.

The Asiatic gentlemen who last night visited the House of Commons witnessed a remarkable scene, which must have rather disturbed their previous conception of the "collective wisdom" of a great country. For more than an hour a large gathering of grave-looking gentlemen were engaged in hooting, howling, and groaning, while an excited little man was seen wagging a grey beard and gesticulating wildly, while every now and then, as the storm around him partially lulled, he was heard shouting disjointed fragments of sentences at the top of his voice. The Oriental visitors probably learned from their interpreter, that this was Mr. Whalley discoursing about Fenianism and the Pope, and must have been rather puzzled to know whether it was a terror of the Irish or hatred of the Pope that caused such discord. Possibly they fancied that when the yelling ceased the business was over, since they went off as soon as the comparative silence of a single member addressing a quiet assembly was established. There is no saying, indeed, how long the disorder might have continued, had not Sir Percy Burrell interrupted Mr. Whalley by a suggestion that the Speaker should count the House. The Conservative benches were cleared almost in an instant, and there was also a partial retreat from the other side, possibly in the hope that both Mr. Whalley and Reform might thus be escaped. The Speaker, however, under the circumstances—it being obvious that there were far more than forty present—declined to count, but appealed to Mr. Whalley in terms which scarcely disguised rebuke, to spare the House a continuance of such an unseemly scene. After this, the member for Peterborough had a sufficient sense of decency and reason not to persevere. Of course, in such a case, the House had no power to reduce Mr. Whalley to silence, though they could prevent his being heard.

We cannot help thinking that, after a decided protest against the time of the House being wasted by any idle motion, members should have resigned themselves with dignity to the infliction of Mr. Whalley's turbid nonsense. Such a tumult as last night prevailed between five and six was certainly not creditable to the House at large, however much the chief blame might be due to Mr. Whalley's pertinacious ill-breeding. It would probably serve no purpose to remind Mr. Whalley of the rules alike of courtesy and common sense, which require that members should consult the convenience of the House, and respect a reasonable wish expressed by a large majority. Up to a certain point his adroit performances are no doubt very damaging to the Protestant cause, but he would put it to the Father whether he is not carrying his tactics too far, and overacting his part. He might be content with having disturbed the great Protestant champion, Mr. Newdegate, to such an extent that he instantly quits the House whenever Mr. Whalley rises. The people of Peterborough ought also to reflect whether the discredit of such an exhibition as that of last night does not extend to themselves. If fitness to exercise the franchise be tested by the results of elections, we apprehend that Peterborough has given abundant proof of its incapacity to select a representative by twice returning a Whalley to Parliament.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles G. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Grafton, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William B. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street,
R. G. Marea, No. 616 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Partlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 905 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 226 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wedington, Second and Quarry streets
F. F. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity, we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to a l afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
320 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION.

Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package, Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Can be had by Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York,

And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation. 6 11 §

DR. HYLTON'S

CONSTITUTIONAL RENOVATOR

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases Pertaining to Consumption,

SUCH AS

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory Organs,
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, with
great Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

The success of this medicine in the cure of disease has withstood many critical tests in this country and elsewhere; its salutary effects on disease are widely disseminated, and require no effort to parry the prejudices of the skeptic.

'DR. HYLTON:—I take this opportunity to inform you that I consider you the greatest doctor on diseases of the lungs in the country. I had a spitting of blood, with large lumps of green matter; a violent pain in my breast and shoulders, a straining cough; and several of the most eminent physicians gave me up as a hopeless case of consumption. I tried all the remedies of the day and gained no relief but grew worse; when a friend advised me to try your Renovator, satisfying me that you were a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and not a self-styled doctor. I used but nine bottles of your Renovator, and to the surprise of my friends, I am now a well man, and able to attend daily to my business.

"Any one needing further particulars of my case can call on me and be satisfied. NICHOLAS BILGER.
"No. 235 Race street."

Dr Hylton is a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. (His diploma can be seen at his office.) Examines Lungs without charge. Office, No. 227 North SIXTH Street. 5 24 thsm2m

DR. LESSEY'S VEGETABLE PILLS CURE Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. They purify the blood and make the skin soft and fair. For sale by Dr. LESSEY, No. 333 N. NINTH Street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally.

CAMDEN, N. J., September 2, 1865—Dr. Lessey—Dear Sir:—I give me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of your "Vegetable Liver Pills." I had been afflicted with deranged condition of the Liver for ten years, and, during that time, suffered intensely from acrid discharges from stomach and bowels, seriously prostrating my physical and mental energies for weeks at a time, so much so that my life was despaired of. But, through a kind Providence, I was introduced to you, and by the use of your Pills I have been wonderfully restored, not having had an attack of my old complaint or lost a single Sabbath service. They act like a charm. Had it not been for them, I have no doubt I should have been laid aside from the ministry.

I must add a few lines in favor of your 'Life Preserver,' or Vegetable Liniment. I have used it for Erysipelas, Scalds and Burns and inflammations; it produces remarkable results. I was cured of a very bad sore by its use. Many of my neighbors are using it and it gives universal satisfaction. It should be in every house. Yours,

REV. J. H. STOCKTON,
4 26 th&s2m* THIRD Street, Camden, N. J.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a Chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refreshed in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

3 12 mths6 No. 510 RACE Street.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by D. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 1 9§

LUMBER.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
YELLOW PINE FLOORING.
SPRUCE PINE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING
PLASTERING LATH.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER.
PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER,
CUT TO A BILL.
CUT TO A BILL,
AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 27 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

OFFERS

A FEW CHOICE LOTS

OF

SEASONED WALNUT

LOW FOR CASH.

[5 21 1mrp

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner of FIFTEENTH and STILES Street.
OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4 4, 5-4, 6 8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4 4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes. Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling all sizes.
Prime lot Spruce Sills and Scantling.
Plastering Lath (English and Canals) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 6 5 1m

DENTISTRY.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED without pain.—Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered. 5 21 6m DR. C. L. MUNNS, No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S NEW STORE, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.—We respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public generally of our removal to our new and handsome Warerooms, GIRARD ROW, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, where we have constantly on hand a large stock of our superior and highly finished Square and Grand Pianos.

Our instruments have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first-class artists in America and Europe.

They are now the leading Pianos, and are so in all parts of the world.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano at greatly reduced rates should not fail to give us a call.

Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to. SCHOMACKER & CO.,
5 23 1m No. 1103 CHESNUT Street

INSURANCE COMPANIES

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 89.	$310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 1t23

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaine,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 15

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over fifty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS

Daniel Smith Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 4 15

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE

ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the w

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000 00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	128,100 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,280
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,837 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	5,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 00
$1,030,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	39,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	$55,956 89
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,635 37
		$1,258,630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Fenistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boniton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	B. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dalett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 1§

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3600, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baird & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 1 3 10m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN GOLD, $200,000

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons as much rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE.
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

THE PROVIDENT

LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin,	

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 28§
OFFICE No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1866.

The offers received under the advertisement of May 8 being considered less than the real value of the material, were not accepted, and Sealed Proposals are again invited until THURSDAY, June 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 843,000 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz.:—

18,000 feet 1¼-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2½-inch Oak.
129,000 feet 3-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3½-inch Oak.
73,000 feet 4-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 5-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 2-inch Hickory.
6,500 feet 3-inch Hickory.
14,000 feet 4-inch Hickory.
30,000 feet 1¼-inch Ash.
74,000 feet 2-inch Ash.
36,000 feet 3-inch Ash.
50,000 feet 4-inch Ash.
20,000 feet 5-inch Ash.
3,500 feet 1-inch Pine.
54,800 feet 1-inch Pine.
37,000 feet 1-inch Poplar.
25,000 feet 2-inch Poplar.
13,000 feet 1-inch Poplar.

The attention of wagon and carriage-makers is called to this sale, as the above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned Lumber, suitable for manufacturing purposes. It can be seen by applying to Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.

Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upwards. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids should they be considered too low.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid and prior to the delivery of the Lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.

Proposals should be signed by the bidder's full name, and give his post-office address, plainly indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and directed to

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen., and Chief Quartermaster,
6 1 17t Depot of Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1866.

Sealed Proposals to furnish TIMBER and other Materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 28th of June next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber, etc., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy yard and the Purchasing Paymaster for each station will have a copy of the schedules at the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes at those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yard, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

Class No. 1, white oak logs; No. 2, white oak keel or keelson pieces; No. 3, white oak curved timber; No. 4, white oak plank; No. 5, white oak boards; No. 6, yellow pine logs; No. 7, yellow pine beams; No. 8, yellow pine mast and spar timber; No. 9, white pine deck and stage plank; No. 10, white pine mast timber; No. 11, white pine logs, plank, and boards; No. 12, hackmatack timber; No. 13, ash logs, plank, and boards; No. 14, ash oars; No. 15, hickory buts and bars; No. 16, black walnut, maple, cherry, mahogany, white wood, and veneers; No. 17, cedar and cypress boards; No. 18, locust timber, No. 19, white oak staves and headings; No. 20, black spruce; No. 21, locust treenails and wedges; No. 23, lignumvitæ; No. 25, iron—round, flat, and square; No. 26, steel; No. 27, iron spikes; No. 28, iron nails—wrought and cut; No. 30, lead; No. 32, dry goods and upholstery; No. 33, hardware; No. 34, tools for stores; No. 36, white lead; No. 37, zinc paints; No. 38, colored paints, dryers, etc.; No. 39, varnish, etc.; No. 40, linseed oil; No. 41, glass; No. 42, brushes; No. 44, fish oil; No. 45, tallow, soap, and sweet oil; No. 47, ship chandlery; No. 48, cabins; No. 49, tank iron; No. 50, ingot copper; No. 52, poles; No. 55, bellows.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective navy yards:—

KITTERY.

Nos. 4, 6, 9, 10, 13, 17, 19, 25, 27, 28, 32, 33, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47, 48.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, 23, 25, 28, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 47, 48, 50.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 6, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 47, 50, 52, 55.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 4, 6, 11, 19. 5 31 th&t

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, May 18, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., for supplying Wood and Coal to the United States Marines, at Philadelphia, Pa., during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1867, the Wood to be good merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured, and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States.

The Coal to be best white ash anthracite Egg Coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, to be weighed, inspected, and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States, and both Wood and Coal to be furnished upon the quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required, agreeably to regulations.

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by said commanding officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guarantee, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be endorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
5 21 th&t Major and Quartermaster.

NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.—The Managers of the National Asylum for discharged volunteer soldiers, authorized by Act of Congress, approved March 21, 1866, ask proposals for sites for Asylums by donation or sale. The premises must be situate in one of the loyal States, contain at least 200 acres of land and be in a healthy location, and easy of access by rail

Solaces for the Summer Solstice.

Everybody goes to the country sometime during the summer season, to breathe the pure air and partake of all other healthful enjoyment. We will suppose the *voyageur pour la hygiene* to be travelling southward to-day or to-morrow. He proceeds at once to Baltimore and Washington, thence down the Potomac river and Chesapeake Bay to Hampton Roads, where, if the water be "choppy," he will get enough of "qualms" to relieve his system of any surplus bile, and landing at Old Point Comfort, he can examine the only fortress in the United States, and possibly catch a glimpse of Jeff. Davis. Now moving over to Norfolk, the tourist can view a bay where all the ships of the world can ride safely at anchor, and on the shores of which at some future day will arise a great and populous city, trading with every nation.

Taking one of the beautiful steamboats of the Baltimore bay line, a comfortable five hours' run takes us up the noble James river to Richmond. On the way we obtain a view of old Jamestown, Fort Powhatan, Merchants' Hope Church (oldest in the United States), Harrison's Landing, City Point, Drury's Bluff, &c. After visiting the historic grounds around Richmond and Petersburg, we move west by the Central Virginia Railroad to Lynchburg, and thence by easy stages to Lexington, where we see the Natural Bridge, and enjoy the pure atmosphere and beautiful scenery of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Here, too, we can witness the evolutions of the Cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, under the superintendence of General F. H. Smith ("Old Specs"). "Stonewall" Jackson was formerly a professor in this institution. We may also see General R. E. Lee, the President of Washington College, and then proceed north to the Red, White, Blue, and Hot Sulphur Springs, where all of the Southern aristocrats "most do congregate," especially those who can never recognize gentility in a tailor, even though he be the President of the United States. Such a trip as we have here mapped out cannot fail to be pleasant and profitable.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT.

APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.
N. B. WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

TO LET.—CAPE ISLAND—DESIRABLE double Cottage to let, on Lafayette street, eleven rooms plenty of shade, good cellar, excellent water, fine view of ocean, &c. For further particulars, inquire at McCALLA'S New Hat Store, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. 6 13

TO LET.—THREE STORY DWELLING, double three-story back buildings, all modern conveniences, large yard, rent $640. For location, &c., inquire of WM. W. FISHER, No. 41 N. TENTH st. 6 13

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street, above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

FOR SALE—THE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE and Lot 55 feet in front, with fine Garden attached, No. 4 S. Fifteenth street, below Pine. Possession July 8. Apply to J. SERGEANT PRICE, 5 30 12t No. 813 ARCH Street.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET,
For the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

For the benefit of those proposing to undertake Electrical treatment for disease, we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice, in all of which we are most successful. IN NEARLY ALL CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE ELECTRICITY IS A SURE REMEDY, AND IN ALL CASES BENEFICIAL, IF PROPERLY APPLIED. Those, therefore, afflicted with complaints not here enumerated need have no hesitation in applying, and whether only RELIEF, or a PERMANENT CURE can be effected, they will receive replies accordingly. All consultations free.

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock-Jaw, etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all Affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence, and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or cutting, or plasters in any form).
6. Uterine Complaints, involving a malposition, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other Affections of the Womb and Ovaries. [illegible]

Mrs. BECKWITH has the Ladies' Department under her own care and supervision.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following-named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:

A. J. Plessonton, No. 916 Spruce street; W. H. Smith, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Rober. Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George Evans, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr. Fe.ouze, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane—all of this city. A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, Mount Holly, N. J., with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the office or by letter.

All letters addressed to

Dr. S. W. BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
6 2 sthm Philadelphia.

EDINBURGH STRONG ALE,
AND BROWN STOUT.

A fresh importation of WILLIAM YOUNGER'S STRONG ALE, and BROWN STOUT PORTER.

Also, ALLOP'S ENGLISH ALE, in fine order, for sale by the cask or dozen.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 §4p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT

REFRIGERATORS

PRICE $5·00, AND UPWARDS.

2000 REFRIGERATORS, ICE CHESTS, AND WATER COOLERS, just finished, comprising the largest and best assortment in the city, which will be sold wholesale and retail,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

A. ANDERSON,
6 6 1mrp No. 136 DOCK Street, below Second.

1341 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 1341 SOUTH Street, below Broad. 6 6 6m

---

IF YOU WISH TO BUY A HAT FIFTY cents cheaper than you can anywhere else in the city, call at PRESTON'S,
5 1 1m No. 218 South THIRD Street, Philada.

KELTY, CARRINGTON AND COMPANY,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street

IMPORTERS OF

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN

CURTAIN MATERIALS

AND

MANUFACTURERS

OF

WINDOW SHADES,

SWISS LACE CURTAINS,
FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS

CALL AT

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.'S,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

AND SEE OUR

LACE CURTAINS,

FROM AUCTION.

ALSO, DAMAGED LACE,

In Curtain, and by the Yard, Very Low.

WINDOW SHADES,

ALL COLORS,
ALL QUALITIES,
ALL SIZES.

BROWN AND GILT.
LEATHER AND GILT.
STONE AND GILT.
SLATE AND GILT.

STORE SHADES, SKY-LIGHT,

AND

WINDOW SHADES,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER,

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

[PHILADELPHIA

STEAM ENGINE PACKING

LUBRICATIVE PACKING,
FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Companies who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial by over five hundred others.

ADOPTED BY 2000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.

Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.

Lubricative Packing Company
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
26 DEY Street, New York.

SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 2 8 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing. SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.
For sale by WILLIAM H. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,
4 28 8p Philadelphia, Penna.

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT St.,

OFFER

TRIMMED BONNETS,

AND

LADIES' AND MISSES' TRIMMED HATS,

AT COST.

EVERY STYLE OF

BONNET AND HAT,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

BONNET FRAMES,
RIBBONS,
SILKS,
CRAPES,
FLOWERS, ETC. ETC

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.
4 18 2mrp

NO. 103 N. EIGHTH STREET.

Just received, a large and splendid assortment of the most fashionable

DUTTONS, FANCY TRIMMINGS,

For Coats and Dresses, at greatly reduced prices.

Ladies, call at our store and convince yourself of the fact.

SMALL PROFIT AND QUICK SALES.

WM. LONNERSTADTER,
No. 103 North EIGHTH St.,
Second door above Arch, next to the corner.
5 29 tuths 17t

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

---

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.

MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
IVENS & CO.,
5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

THE UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Syracuse, New York, insures against

DEATH FROM EVERY CAUSE,

Whether ACCIDENT, CHOLERA, or DISEASE of any kind, with weekly compensation for DISABILITY from ACCIDENT.

COMBINED POLICIES FROM ONE TO FIVE YEARS. ACCIDENT POLICIES FROM ONE MONTH TO TEN YEARS.

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED FOR ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

This is the only Company authorized to issue COMBINED LIFE and ACCIDENT POLICIES.

In view of the probability of the visitation of CHOLERA this summer, this opportunity of insuring against it for a brief period, at economical rates, should command the attention of every one; while the combination of ACCIDENT risk offered with it enables those residing in the City, or transacting business here and returning to the country daily, to guard against every form of

DISEASE OR CASUALTY.

Permits issued for travel to Europe, etc. Active Solicitors wanted.

WM. A. STEPHENS, General Agent,
6 11 1m No. 301 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT

TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.

EVERYBODY USES IT.

Manufactured from the Best Leaf.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. 6 11

Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

NEEDLES',
COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA;
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

INDIA RUBBER PAINT.

A TIMELY INVENTION

PATENT

INDIA RUBBER PAINT.

THE BEST HOUSE PAINT EVER MADE.

MANUFACTURED BY

The American Gum Paint Co.

FACTORY,
S. E. CORNER TWENTIETH AND FILBERT STS.

OFFICE,
No. 44 S. THIRD Street.

PAINTS OF EVERY COLOR GROUND IN PURE LINSEED OIL AND INDIA RUBBER,

ALSO,

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC.

After a trial of several months, by prominent Painters, Ship Builders, Railroad Companies, and Manufacturers, the RUBBER PAINT has proven

A Grand Success.

The Rubber is first dissolved, and then ground with the Paint, giving to it the well-known qualities of the Rubber, viz:—Great durability, elasticity, and resisting power to dampness, acids, and the various deleterious influences of the atmosphere.

Experience has clearly proven the Rubber Paint

Superior to all Others.

It will last longer, and is less liable to crack or curl than other paints. In appearance and working it is the same as other mixes, but in quality it will

Defy Competition.

These desirable results have been secured without any increase of price. If you regard your interest try the

PATENT RUBBER PAINT.
PATENT RUBBER PAINT.
PATENT RUBBER PAINT.
PATENT RUBBER PAINT.
PATENT RUBBER PAINT.
PATENT RUBBER PAINT.
PATENT RUBBER PAINT.
PATENT RUBBER PAINT.
PATENT RUBBER PAINT.

THE BEST HOUSE PAINT.
THE BEST HOUSE PAINT.
THE BEST HOUSE PAINT.
THE BEST HOUSE PAINT.
THE BEST HOUSE PAINT.

THE BEST SHIPPING PAINT.
THE BEST SHIPPING PAINT.
THE BEST SHIPPING PAINT.
THE BEST SHIPPING PAINT.
THE BEST SHIPPING PAINT.

IT WILL CURE DAMP WALLS.
IT WILL CURE DAMP WALLS.
IT WILL CURE DAMP WALLS.
IT WILL CURE DAMP WALLS.
IT WILL CURE DAMP WALLS.

THE MOST DURABLE ROOF PAINT.
THE MOST DURABLE ROOF PAINT.
THE MOST DURABLE ROOF PAINT.
THE MOST DURABLE ROOF PAINT.
THE MOST DURABLE ROOF PAINT.

ELEGANT COTTAGE COLORS.
ELEGANT COTTAGE COLORS.
ELEGANT COTTAGE COLORS.
ELEGANT COTTAGE COLORS.
ELEGANT COTTAGE COLORS.

SUPERIOR FOR RAILROAD PURPOSES.
SUPERIOR FOR RAILROAD PURPOSES.
SUPERIOR FOR RAILROAD PURPOSES.
SUPERIOR FOR RAILROAD PURPOSES.
SUPERIOR POR RAILROAD PURPOSES.

IT COSTS NO MORE THAN OTHER PAINTS.
IT COSTS NO MORE THAN OTHER PAINTS.
IT COSTS NO MORE THAN OTHER PAINTS.
IT COSTS NO MORE THAN OTHER PAINTS.
IT COSTS NO MORE THAN OTHER PAINTS.

AMERICAN GUM PAINT CO.

WORKS,

7 14 3t

S. E. CORNER TWENTIETH AND FILBERT STS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

N. E. CORNER

OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD'S

Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

WHITE GOODS. *WHITE GOODS.*

White Piques, 50, 69, 75, 80, 90, and $1·00 per yard.
Fine quality Victoria Lawns.
Fine quality Swiss Muslins.
Figured Swiss Muslins, very cheap.
Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Plaid and Striped Muslins, very cheap.
Shirred Muslins, fine quality.
White Tarletans.

LINEN GOODS. LINEN GOODS.

A large lot of Linen Huckaback Towels, 20, 25, 28, 31½, 37½, 40, 45, 50, and 60c.
Handsome Damask Towels.
Linen Huckaback by the yard.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
White and Colored Marseilles Counterpanes.
All-wool Flannels, very cheap.
Domet and Angola Flannels.
Mosquito bar Netting, white, pink, blue, and green.
Wide white Bobinet for mosquito nets.
Ice Blankets, very cheap.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Just opened, 1 case 10-4 Bleached Sheeting Muslins, 87½ cents a yard.
Bargains in Cambric Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings; Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Silk Sun Umbrellas; Hoop Skirts; Neck Ties; Shirt Fronts and Suspenders; Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery and Gloves; French Pomades, Extracts, and Soaps; Linen and Silk Fans.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—Just opened, 1 case American Cambrics, 25 cents a yard. 2 4 6

NEW DRY GOODS
AT
MARSH & WARNOCK'S,
(PRICE & WOOD'S OLD STAND),
No. 113 North NINTH Street.

We have just opened with a splendid assortment of TOWELLING,
TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
Also, a large assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS,
JACONETS,
NAINSOOKS,
VICTORIA LAWNS, and
SWISS MUSLINS,

The Best Makes of Bleached and Unbleached

MUSLINS.

Also, a large assortment of HOSIERY AND GLOVES, HOOP SKIRTS, etc., all at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. 6 14 thsm2m

---

TRAVELLING-DRESS MATERIALS
REDUCED.
We are closing out this stock at 31, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
Above Willow.

DOUBLE-WIDTH BLACK AND WHITE PLAID, 45 cents.
Closing out Dress Goods at
REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 254 N. SECOND Street.
Above Willow.

MOURNING LAWNS AND ORGANDIES, 25 CENTS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
Above Willow.

FRENCH CHINTZES AND PERCALES,
From Auction,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
Above Willow.

LINEN DRILLS,
FANCY, BROWN, AND WHITE.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. Second Street,
Above Willow.

SPRING STYLES
FANCY CASSIMERES,
FANCY COATINGS, ETC. ETC.
CLOSING AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
6 13 3t Above Willow.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
HAVE A FINE STOCK OF
DESIRABLE SUMMER GOODS.

BLACK FUSEE BRAID POINTS.
BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTS
PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
WHITE SHETLAND SHAWLS.
WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
BLACK GRENADINE SHAWLS.
TWO YARDS WIDE GRENADINES
SUMMER SILKS REDUCED.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS REDUCED.
FULL LINE OF BLACK GOODS.
FULL LINE OF WHITE GOODS.
BUFF, PINK, AND BLUE PERCALES.
BUFF, PINK, AND BLUE LAWNS.
TOURISTS' DRESS GOODS.
ORGANDIES AND FOULARDS.
BEST BLACK SILKS, ETC., ETC. [4 12 stuth 5p

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, Oil Cloths and Window Shades.—W. F. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning, from Auction—White Canton matting, 21 cents yd; Red Check Matting, 37 cents; Ingrain Carpets, 50, 62, 75, 87 cents, $1, $1·25, $1·37, $1·50; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets only $1·75; Three-ply Carpets only $2·12½; Hemp Carpets, 37 cents; Rag Carpets, 62 cents; Cottage Carpets, 87 cents; Floor Oil Cloths, 62 cents; Window Shades, 31 to $3; Plain, Buff, Brown and Green Shading, 50 cents; Sheeting Muslins, 25 to 31 cents; Table Linens, 62 cents to $1·50; Napkins, 25 cents; Towellings, 12 cents up; Cloth Table-covers, $1·25; Mosquito Nets, 37 to 42 cents; Lawns, 31 cents; Plain all wool Delaines, 50 to 62 cents; Alpacas, all colors, 37 to 62 cents. Cheap Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Sts. 6 9

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IN ORDER TO SAVE MONEY AND GET AN article that nearly every one is rushing for, buy FERSTON COAL, at $6·75 per ton. Egg and Stove size; also the genuine eagle Vein Coal at same price; and a very fine quality of Lehigh at $7·50 per ton for Egg and Stove delivered to all parts of the city, free of slate and dirt. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street. 5 24